A Miraculous Cure of the Prusian Swallow-Knife:

Being dissected out of his stomack by the Physitians of *Regimonto*, the chief City in *Prussia*.

Together with the Testimony of the King of *Poland*, of the truth of this wonderfull Cure. Likewise the Certificate of the Lords the States, and all the Physitians of *Leyden*. Translated out of the Lattin.

Whereunto is added a Treatise of the possibility of this Cure, with a History of our owne of the consolidation of a wound in the ventricle. As also a survay of the former Translation, and Censure of their Positions.

By Dan. Lakin. P. C.

Printed at *London* by *I. Okes*, and are to be sold in *Pauls* Church-yard, at the white *Lyon*. 1642.

Med. 4°. Z. 46.

To the Right Honourable, Sir PETER VVITCH, Knight, Comptroller of the Kings Houſe-hold, and one of his Majeſties moſt Honourable Privy Counſell.

Right Honourable,

He impreſsions of benefits from equalls, ſhould have no other Table then the heart to be planted in. The great diſtance betwixt your Honour and my poore ſelfe (in the remembrance of your many favours) may juſtly chalenge more then my heart, if more could be given up of me.

As a weake witneſſe of my will,

theſe papers ſeeke your honours protection and peruſall, not as a Debt paid, there is neither in them, nor me, a worthineſſe to deſerve that Title, either in the condition of them, as meriting to be called a debt; or ſatisfaction, paid; I can never attaine unto it.

VVhat I owe you ſir, is my life, in a miſerable Bondage ſupported by you, in viſiting me with your many reliefes, when I languiſhed under the burthen of Captivity in *Conſtantinople*, there Feeding, Cloathing, and from thence redeeming me, (in the mercies of God) and in mee my life, which I owe you: the principall is in the hands of the Creator, but you Sir have intereſt in it, by theſe obligations, and I will pay that in my prayers for you, which is the beſt uſe of it.

Your

Your goodnes Right Honourable, lookt right forward, and ſurvayd our calamity, and no other reſpect, with a compaſſion wedded onely to it ſelfe, and our ſorrowes. Great men uſe to ſell their Labours, and give for a return, you ſir did neither: the ſubjects of your pitty are witneſſes; being many, whom in your honourable Embaſſie from his Majeſty, to the *G. S.* abundantly taſted your charities, that were cloath'd in no other Garment then their owne, not for a moneth or failing, but to enſtating in a better being, and free.

Your Honours houſe was a Sanctuary to thoſe Captives could eſcape into it, your preſence was the full of their hopes, your abſence is a Froſt unto them, and in that, your memory is their teares.

Your

Your vertuous Lady, stood up the mirrour of her Sex, in her frequent bounties to us all, being not onely tyed to you in the sacred bands of wedlocke, but in these of Piety and pitty, which are the Seales, and markes of a Religious and understanding spirit: and where the compassion of some (in vaine glory) is limited but to some onely, to purchase a Title, & no more; yours was perfect, and extended to all, which is a treasure cannot be exhausted, but will distribute *Honour* to you, both in this life, and everlasting comfort in the world to come.

Your Honours most humble Servant,
in all acknowledgment:

Daniel Lakin.

To the Reader.

Courteous Reader, I have not here fill'd the margent with Catalogues of Authors, Pages, and Chapters, or ſtuff't theſe Lines with Figures, and the elections of whole Libraries, to ſend the Reader to a thouſand witneſſes (of what nature in her benefits, and reaſon in her owne limits comprehend) by ſuch Quotations, being onely neceſſary to publiſh me a wearied Travellour, in the Labours and Labyrinths of many Writers on theſe ſubjects.

What hath ſucceſſully happened in my endeavours being ſtrengthned by the like, in forraigne teſtimony, and by ſuch accident, I preſent faithfully ſet downe, as the changes in this misfortune and my care met, and with matter preſented in ſuch alterations beget the ſubſtance of this Diſcourſe.

I have not here preſcribed an Order, either for the Learned, or envious, the one will not diſtaſt, the other muſt; but my confidence in the one, and knowledge of the other, prepares me ſufficiently for both; they neither honour nor defame me, but themſelves, ſince Truth *in a homely Veſture, carrieth her owne reward about her, though ſhee receive nothing from the world, but a ſuſpitious report, with an infamous reliſh, yet ſhee requites her ſelfe with this ineſtimable Treaſure, to bee knowne to bee the ſame ſhe appeares; not having put on Falſhood, or Hypocriſie, for Vaine-glory being the common reward, or food, the generall aime. Which prophane reſpects ſpotteth the luſter of the nobleſt worke, and blemiſheth the ableſt Writer, though not in themſelves as they are able, and good, but in the integrity of the intent, expectations and life, what they ſhould bee.*

My whole ſcope is, that ſuch wounds bee not left deplorable, as Accidents ſo deſperate and void of hope, that they ſhould in ſuch conſiderations of their danger fruſtrate the Phyſitians heneſt cure, in the attempts of healing.

The favourable acceptance of this Tranſlation (in which my Brother Maſter H. L. *in ſomewhat hath aſſiſted mee, my time ſhortned by my affaires not giving me ſo large a ſcope of attendance; as alſo the Treatiſe by my ſelfe perfected) will foment another Worke in Embrion, which hath yet but its proportionable matter to make up the Limbes of it in the wombe of* Fancy; *both quickning the birth, and delivery of it, into the World, it carrieth in it ſelfe this Character, the congruity of Medicines with parts. But if this encounter a ruffe* Scene, *from Capon Orators, whoſe judg-*

ment

went is derived from the price, which they have alwaies before them, if not halfe chew'd in their mouths, I will ſmother it before it know Infancy, and it ſhall live to mee onely, before I will purchaſe at that rate, their Table Rethoricke, by which and ſome newes, ſuch bablers have their morſells dealt them, by Retaile, out of the guts of a Serving-man without grudging.

And to the Muſes once retire agen,
Whoſe priviledges are their owne, for when
The envious brood dares their juſt Workes con-
(demne,
They dare accuſe their pride, and cenſure them.

The wiſe (who takes not his authority from his great gray Beard, and Pluſh Cloathes, or with a confuſed Comment, carps at the Writings of all) I invite, and to ſuch muſt I ever deſire to be my ſelfe.

D. L.

To
his Friend Maſter *Daniel Lakin.*

This page I will not burthen with one ſtaine,
In painting forth ſome ſelfe-conceited vaine;
That having learnt to make, and ſpread a plaſter,
Thinkes himſelfe skilfull as his aged Maſter:
Or elſe ſuch Maſters that preſume t' object
'Gainſt this that doth ſurpaſſe their intellect.
Ile quarrell not with theſe for their owne ſake;
Since they in his account one Cypher make,
If they compare a ſimple Surgeons part,
Vnto his Theoricke, and practicke Art:
Aſia, and *Affrica* approve his skill,
Let *Europe* reade this worke; then *Europe* will.

Henry Harpur.

To his worthy Friend Mr. *Daniel Lakin.*

To reade thy life with ſuch
ſorrowes attended,
Were to partake as much
as thou haſt ended
Since friend-ſhip ſo unites; we cannot heare
A friends diſtreſſe, but with as ſalt a teare
Himſelfe let fall: when he with griefe contended.

To wipe that mem'ry out
were to forget
A mercy, or elſe doubt
of a juſt debt
We owe to Heaven for thy deliverance:
For Wormes would witneſſe, if we ſpeake of chance,
Mercy and Atheiſme *in one fleſh have met.*

But I will reade thee, in
this worke, and then
To ſeaſon this, begin
thy griefes agen:
That in thoſe ſowres, and theſe thy ſweets we may
Reliſh a thankfull Off'ring, and that pay
To Heaven, builds thee a Patterne to ſuch men.

Iohn Florell.

The Charter of the moſt Soveraigne King of *Poland*, *Vladiſlaus* the 4. upon the truth of this miraculous exciſion of the Knife ſwallowed by the Pruſſiacke Swallow-knife.

Vladiſlaus the fourth, by the Grace of God King of *Poland*, Great Duke of *Lithuania*, *Ruſſia*, *Pruſſia*, *Samogitia* &c. Heire alſo of the Hereditary King of the *Swedes*, *Gothes*, and *Vandalls*.

TO all and every one to whom it doth belong, Wee ſignifie by theſe our preſent Letters, that there have beene exhibited unto Vs Letters written in the name of the moſt Illuſtrious *Prince Elector*, Duke in *Pruſſia*, and ſubſcribed by the hands of the Noble Counſellours, Supremes, and Regents of the ſaid Duke-dome, and confirmed with the Dukes Seale publiſhed according to the date of Mount-Royall the 3. of *Ian.* in the yeare of our Lord 1635. whereby indeed the moſt illuſtrious Elector receives the renowned and famous *Dan. Swaben*, a Chyurgion Phyſitian, cutter of Ruptures, and an *Oculiſt*, into the number of his Servants, becauſe of an excellent and ſingular skill in his liberall Art, and exempts him as his priviledged Servants from all civili burthens, and grants him other liberties in thoſe letters expreſſed. And we are humbly beſought in the name of the ſaid *Daniel* to approve, likewiſe ratifie and confirme the ſame Letters in all points, and Articles, and that We would vouchſafe to take him into the number of our Servants. We, having from many of our Counſellors received

received the commendation of his vertue, integrity, and addition to doe Vs Service, and of his singular knowledge in the Art of Chyrurgery and Physicke, in many Kingdomes and Provinces worthily extolled, (as appeareth by attestations to Vs exhibited. A great experiment whereof he himselfe shewed Vs at *Mount Royall*, with the exceeding admiration of all and commendation of his experience in the excision of a knife from the mans ventricle, there by a certaine chance illapsed into his entrailes) doe readily agree to this Petition. We being willing therefore to grace the said *Dan.* with a testification of our favor have thought fit to ascribe and call him into the number of Our Servants, and his Son *William Fredericke* exceeding well practised in the Art of Physicke, according to his Fathers instruction, and of others, as by Our present priviledge We doe ascribe and call them, giving full and all manner of Authority, aswell to the aforesaid *Dan. Schwaben* the Father, as to *Fredericke William* his Son, that at *Mount Royall*, and in other places, Provinces, Lands, Cities of Our Kingdome, & Dominions, alwaies and every where, as well at publicke *Marts*, as at any other time whatsoever, freely and securely, with their Families and physicall & Chyrurgicall appurtenances, they may abide, goe, come, subsist, and exercise the Art of their Profession according to the extremities of the sick without any mans let or molestation. Moreover We doe interdict forreigne Chyrurgions, and Cutters, that not any of them dare (under an Arbitrary penalty) to exercise that Art to their prejudice and impediment beyond the time of publicke *Marts*. For which cause the Magistrates of the Cities of *Mount Royall*, and of other

other places being required ſhall adminiſter the Iuſtice to them committed, and by all meanes endeavour to helpe and promote their laudable Trade, conjoyned with the profit of Our Subjects. And becauſe the moſt illuſtrious Elector by his above named Reſcript or priviledge, hath freed and exempted the ſaid *Dan. Schwaben* from all civill burthens and taxations: We therefore by Our Royall Authority, ſo far as is right, confirming this Electorall Reſcript, doe, not ſwarving any thing from thoſe Electorall Letters, free and exempt aſwell the Father as the Son, from all both Civill and Military burthens, and according to Our Princely Grace, We doe charge that in all thoſe liberties expreſſed in the Electorall Reſcript, they totally maintaine them, and cauſe and command them to be maintained by all. In witneſſe whereof We have commanded theſe preſents ſubſcribed with Our hand, to bee eſtabliſhed with the Seale of Our Kingdome.

Given at *Mount Royall*, the 20. of *Iuly*, in the yeare of Our Lord 1635. and of Our Kingdomes of *Poland*, the 3. and of *Swedeland* the 4.

VLADISLAVS REX.

The Iudgement and Cenſure of the Phyſitions of *Leyden* upon this writing.

THe miraculous Hiſtory of the *Pruſſian Swallow-knife*, and a Hiſtory which will bee profitable to all ages, printed by *Lawrence Segebadius* in quarto, and in the yeare 1636. and which you ſent over to us moſt famous *Beckhere*. Wee have read, with care examined, exactly and ſufficiently peruſed. And becauſe wee would not bee wanting to the learned Common-weale, We have cauſed ſo famous writing as this is here to be reprinted. But the more to authorize a piece ſo excellent, Wee doe teſtifie that our ſelves were very much delighted in the reading of ſo rare a miracle in mans body, and that with as much content Wee have underſtood the Cure to bee handled with ſo great a caution and circumſpection, that with ſingular delectation Wee have received ſo learned and *Poly-dædalous* a Narration from thee, and by theebeautified with ſelect Hiſtories, and manifold authority, Nor doe Wee doubt but that all (eſpecially the learned and judicious Practitioners) whoſeriouſly weigh the matter, will preſently come to our opinion, for although this age (which poſſeſſeth the lees and Leeſtalls of a malitious world) be full of malice by reaſon of envy and emulation, yet ſuppoſe Wee, it is not come to the height of impudence, and ſuch a brutiſhnes as that any time it will goe

about with a blacke tooth to bite at; a chance ſo rare, a Curation ſo miraculous, and by thee moſt excellent *Beckhere* to the uſe of poſterity, with ſingular judgment perfectly brought to paſſe. But ſhould the world be ſo impudent, it ſhall ſooner breake than faſten a tooth: for this worke is fenced with the *Adamant of Truth, and cleare Doctrine.* Such ſhameleſſe ones are to be refuted onely with neglect; for what wilt thou doe with thoſe that even in the very ſnow ſee Inke? Moſt eminent man! Wee muſt goe on in an upright way, that We may arrive at the very marke We aime at of glorious fame. If any one drunke with emulation reele upon us, he muſt with ſcorne bee ſhaked off, and he left to his owne Torturer envie, who inveighs againſt ſuch; for he carries with him the croſſes of affections, and poures into their ſoules the molten lead of *Pallor.* That itch of wicked wits it is fatall, how doe they endeavour to diſpraiſe other mens labours that can doe no thing themſelves praiſe-worthy, and therefore a loofe barke at famous mens report, hoping that will bee added to them which with what right or injury ſoever they ſhall detract from others? but by no meanes doe their vaine counſells reach to the ſcope, they onely expoſe the treaſure of their ignorance and ſloth in *liquidâ luce*, into the open light, and make themſelves odious and contemptible to great minds. at *Leyden Iann.* 23. 1638.

Hippocrates lib. præception.

Hoc jure jurando audeo affirmare, medicum ratione utentem, alteram nunquam invidioſè calumniaturum, ſic enim animi impotentiam proderet. i. e. I dare affirme it upon oath, that a reaſonable Phyſitian will never enviouſly calumniate another; for ſo he would betray the weaknes of his mind.

A Phyſicall obſervation of the *Pruſian Swallow-knife.*

VEnerable Antiquity endeavouring to recompence the prolixity of Phyſicke, and the brevity of our life, hath bin willing as it were within certaine Lattices, not onely to include the ſame by ſome generall Axiomes belonging to the practicall part thereof, but alſo by more ſtrange, yet moſt true obſervations, Hiſtories and ſpeciall examples of Curations ſo to beautifie it, and regiſter up the manner of curations, as that poſterity might enioy them, that in the like they might be able learnedly to imitate, and dextrouſly adminiſter to their ſicke. Hippocrates and that reſplendent light of Phyſick, the firſt of the Epidemians hath left us hiſtories, and by this his example excites the wits of many undertaking the like labour, and procured as well the moſt learned of the ancient, as alſo the more rare obſervations of late Phyſitians: for they have deemed it envy to conceale thoſe things which might ſuggeſt unto poſterity, not onely admiration but example; and then chiefly whilſt Phyſicall Hiſtories are read, counſell might be in the eares, and as it were a picture in the eyes, and their heads not leſſe furniſhed than with methodicall doctrine. And likewiſe how ſhould this hiſtory of the Pruſſian Swallow-knife be envied by after ages, ſince even the as for her rarity, ſo for her moſt happy ſucceſſe of cure hath deſerved to be conſecrated to immortall memory! for thus alſo the rivolets of divine praiſes would be further enlarged, and others too might draw from thence not onely matter of wonder, but imitation, that in the like caſe they might not be puzeled, and troubled with the novelty of the thing, be inforced to ſtop at the firſt aſſay of curation. Wherefore it is my mind to publiſh her true and genuine Narration, and together the phyſi-

call explication ſtored with more rare obſervations, diſpatching it in foure Sections: whereof the firſt ſhall exhibite the ſwallowing of the knife: the ſecond the conſultation of Phyſitians, the third the inciſion of the belly, and ventricle, and extraction of the knife, the fourth the conſolidation of the wound.

Of the ſwallowing of the Knife, The firſt Section.

IN the yeare of our ſalvation 1635. the 29. of May *ſtilo novo* and the third holy-day in Pentecoſt, a ruſticke young man by name Andrew Grunbeide, in the morning feeling in his ventricle by reaſon of ſome ill Diet heretofore weakened, a kind of diſpoſition to vomit, and as it was his wont, endeavouring to procure it himſelfe, with the haft of his knife provoked the Gorge, and vomit not preſently following did thruſt in his knife a little deeper, which partly by the violence, and partly by its owne weight ſo let downe and comprehended within the lawes, eſcaped the extremities of his fingers, and by little and little tendes to the ventricle; yet ſtopping ſomewhat about the Orifice not without paine and dolor. But although the Swallow-knife being ſomewhat terrified, did by bowing his body downewards, aſſay the regreſſe of the knife, yet was it all in vaine; therefore upon new advice Landibergenſis endeavoured rather the more to humect the mouth of the ſtomacke with beere, oyle, and ſo to promote the knife to the cavity of the ventricle: and which ſucceeded, and the knife went to the bottome of the ventricle, and ſo the anguiſh and paines aforeſaid ceaſing, the Country-man though not a little troubled with his unwelcome gueſt, yet went he about his accuſtomed labours without trouble. The knife as after exciſion it was ſeene, was juſt in length ten fingers breadth.

The

The firſt Poſition.

The deſcent of the Knife, of the length of tenne thumbes breadth, by the mouth and mouth of the ſtomack to the Ventricle indeed wants not admiration, but includes no impoſſibility.

THe moſt wiſe Creator of the Univerſe, whoſe admirable fabricke of mans body, as of other living Creatures, as well Ariſtotle(*a*) as Galen (*b*) doe many wayes extoll & let forth, hath made for all breathing creatures(*c*) & that have a neck(*d*) a certain common Kings high-way from the mouth to the ventricle as to a certain Univerſall Magazine(*e*) whereby as by a tunnel the food and all things elſe neceſſary for conſervation of our health might be handſomely carried downe to the ventricle, (*f*) and there being prepared every part at laſt might have his ſhare. The mouth of the ſtomack it is called Oeſophagus from οἰσω καὶ φαγω μαι, that is, I carry the meate as alſo στομαχος in latin *Gula*, which in engliſh wee call the Gullet or Weazand. This the Creator according to his ſingular and admirable wiſedome hath ſo artificially framed, that even for her capacity ſhe was naturally fitted to receive matter, but her ſubſtance appointed to let downe and ſwallow the ſame.

For firſt of all this paſſage wee ſee it capable enough, that it may yeeld to the ſwallowing even of greater things; which yet if they exceed the naturall expanſion of the Gullet, they may eaſily inferre the danger of ſuffocation, or even death it ſelfe.

It ſo hapned to a Country woman of whom Foreſt maketh mention, who too greedily had ſwallowed a very great piece of Martlemas Beefe, not well maſticated; it having ſtuffed the Gullet, and there mightily ſticking, had

a 1 De part. anim. c. 5.
b in lib. de uſupar.
c *Ariſt.* 2. Hiſt. anim c. 15.
d idem. 3. part. animal. c. 3.
e *Galen* 4. de uſu p. 3. c. 1.
f *Ariſt.* de p. anim. c. 3.

lib. 15. obſer. 28. Schol.

almoſt choaked her: and in the like manner to another woman, who as the ſame man witneſſeth not having well maſticated or chawed ſome raw unripe Apples, and ſo ſwallowed them, they remained ſtuffed in the Gullet, whereby the voice being totally ſuppreſſed, and her breath hindered, ſhe was ſeene to give up the ghoſt.

Nicholas Florentinus reports of himſelfe, that being very hungry, and by the time hee had eaten halfe an unripe apple together with its coze, and by reaſon of his hunger, as it were violently attracted it, ſo maſticated as it was, it deſcended to the ſtomacke, and there ſtaying, a totall obſtruction ſo beleaguered its way that he was not able to ſwallow any thing, nor to ſpeake, nor to breath. The ſame almoſt happened to a certaine friend who at a marriage dinner too greedily ſwallowing a piece of roſted Kid, preſently incurred the danger of ſuffocation, ſo as hee could neither ſpeake, nor breath untill having beene violently beaten upon the backe, and put his finger into his throate, the morſell was thruſt downe to the ventricle, whereby hee himſelfe was freed from totall ſuffocation, and we the ſitters by from feare.

Marcellus Donatus in his third Booke of wonderfull Phyſicall Hiſtories, Chap. 8. records of a certaine Citizen who too gluttonouſly had devoured a piece of ſnowie fleſh ill maſticated, it ſticking at the Orifice of the Gullet ſo tooke up the way of ſwallowing, that the paſſage for water, and every the thinneſt drinke was altogether intercepted, and reſpiration very greatly hurt: nor would it yeeld to Inſtruments and divers meanes aſſayed, untill that on the ſeventh day the morſell being rotten fell downe into the Ventricle, it freed the man indeed from anguiſh but not from death; for because of frequent dolor, and violent handling of the place, the part that was inflamed, and by reaſon of long lacke of meate and drinke, all the faculties they too were weakened, and the man on the foureteenth day changed life for death.

That death it ſelfe too often followes the ſubſequents doe declare. One that would ſwallow a Hen-egge whole,

the

the same stopping at the Gullet because of the vitall aire that was wholly intercepted, was presently choaked and killed as relates Wierus. A certain Merchant break-fasting with a piece of roast porke sprinckled with Salt and Pepper and a crum of bread, it stuck in his throat, whence forth-with arose vehement dolor, convulsions, great cold, and at last suffocation, as it is in Hildan. And likewise a certaine boy having a peice of Pan-cake sticking in his throat, was presently choaked and perished. So a certaine young man of Rastenburg, when at Dinner by reason of some laughter raised, would forth-with have swallowed downe a peice of flesh whole and not chawed, by the same sticking in his throat in the sight of all the Guests that very houre dyed with suffocation. Suetonius is witnesse that Claudius Cæsar Drusus lost his sonne Pompey of foureteene yeares of age, who by a Peare tossed aloft in sport, and by gaping taken into his mouth was there with strangled, for as Arist. hath it, because those two passages whereof one is assigned for swallowing, the other for respiration, are placed very neere one by another, and the mouth of the stomacke lyeth underneath the Aspera arteria which is the Wind-pipe, too bigge a morsell being swallowed, the place of spiration is the next that is brought and bound together, that breath is denied all passage, especially if the compression and interception of aire bee in that part made, where the membranous Arterp is, and not the Cartilaginous or griskly.

Moreover we see too, that the substance of the Gullet is so fitted, that at pleasure it is able to performe the action that is designed it, for the substance it is partly membranous, partly fleshy, or meane betweene flesh and nerve, whereby as teacheth Arist. by reason of the nerve or nervous substance it may the better bee dilated into length and breadth; and because of the tenderneste of flesh it may the better yeeld, and not bee hurt with the sharpeneste of any food descending, whence it is that wee see the same too, with a certaine continuall humour moyst, and so the more commodiously yeelding passage for dry things:

Lib. 4. de præstig. dæmon. cap. 2.

Cent. 1. obs. 35.

S. 3. Probl. 9.

3 De part. anim. 3.

1 Hist. animi. 16.

things: nor are there wanting musculous Instruments succouring and helping to the action of the Oullet: for there are observed to bee three conjugated muscles, and the fourth *sine pari*, without a mate is called Oesophagæus Orbicularis, whence swallowing is not held onely for a naturall action, because of the fibres or strings of three sorts, but chiefly for an Animall action, since it is in our will to swallow when we please, and by the benefit of the muscles to move the Pharynx and not to move it. As often therefore as we put into the mouth an object gratefull and ordered for the Pallat, we can swallow the same without trouble: but that which is unpleasant our nature abhorres, and the pore allowes no passage to that which is unfit. Who then is not amazed in beholding a Knife swallowed by our Prussian Swallow-knife, and that without hurt and mischiefe to the Weazand: the blade that was in the haft was very sharpe and broad, and sharpe pointed, an object altogether ingrate and that which begets the greatest admiration so long. How could the Journey it went from the mouth to the Oullet, and so to the Ventricle, being very crooked, bee well gone? Moreover for that about the fift *Vertebra* of the *Thorax*, the Oullet inclines it selfe to the right side, whereby to give way to the descendent Trunke of the great Artery, (that the might not be endamaged in the passage of hard meates, or otherwise not well broken) how could the Knife without longer tarryance and greater trouble so quickly descend and avoyd their turnings, and windings, since that although the Organs bee free enough, and sufficiently fitted, yet the swallowing of an object so ingrate, and inconvenient, must needes bee difficult. But indeed, the violence which our Ruffickе likewise used, takes away all difficulty: for when vomit would not follow the Gorge being at first so much provoked, with a certaine force he did thrust in the Knife deeper, which being violently pulled in by the jawes was not so well to bee pulled backe, the extremity of the haft moreover acceding to a kind of crookednesse somewhat resisting, the unacceptable

Bauhin: l. 2. Anatom. Theatr. c. 28. Larinx

ble Guest, therefore so tooke up his lodging in the Ventricle. Something not unlike this Schenek observes lib. 3. *observ. medic.* 7. of a certaine Grasier, who by theeves that met him was enforced to swallow a Poynadoe halfe a foote long, with a Horne-haft an inch thick. Laurentius Joubertus also as you may see in Hildan, showes you a little blunt Knife, which being covered over with cloth was by a Shepheard violently cast into another mans mouth, and put downe his throat, which for a whole two yeares space lurking in the body, was by an Abscisse made in the Inguen or groine [illegible]cised, and the Patient so cured.

Cent. 1. Obs. 54. & cent 5. observ 75.

Position the 2.

As Knives and other abhorrent things by a certaine kind of Sorcery may bee throwne downe, or insinuated into the Ventricle: so usually mans Melancholicke Genius conceites it so to bee.

The naturall heate of the Microcosme exceeding full and mightily furnished with innumerable Ideas of things to be gotten spreading into a many formed matter, usually produceth in our body things to bee admired, the reason of the causes whereof seemes not to bee much discovered, every kind of Vessels, every cavity likewise whatsoever the secretest part bringeth forth, not onely stones of a various kind, but also Mettalls, Wormes, and other little creatures horrible to see to, which chiefly is observed in Steatomataes, Atheromataes, and the like Apostumes, as witnesseth Galen, when hee saith: If at sometimes there shall continue humidities in any Accident of the body, they have many fashioned alterations; for

Lib. 2. ad *Glaucum.* c. 7.

for oftentimes there are found to be contained in the Abſceſſes bodies like to ſtones, Sand, Shells, pieces of Wood-coales, Mud, and the filth of a Bath, Dreggs and Lees, and many ſuch like. Howbeit uſually either caſt out, or after death wee ſee many things found which exceed all naturall begetting, and are ſuppoſed, not produced in the body, or into the ſame inſinuated, but by the Art and malice of the Divell; for who will deny that the Divell hath great power? yet is it limited, and depends upon the pleaſure of the moſt High and Omnipotent God, ſince otherwiſe by his owne power he is not able to beget even a louſe the vileſt creature. But why God allowes him ſo great power and ability to hurt men becauſe of ſinnes committed, in Divinity it is more than enough apparant. With ſuch a like Hiſtory Gemma ſupplies us, for Lib. 2. Coſmog. c. 4. a certaine wench of Lovaine did by ſtools, firſt throw out a live Eele, then by vomit abundance of haires not to bee numbred, and of a fingers length, with a purulent matter like that of putrefaction, in which filth too there appeared pieces of wood, and thin ſhavings of skinnes; moreover the pieces of wood were ſo lively, they ſeemed to bee chipps unequally chipt from old ſtumpes of Trees broken off: after that there followed alſo a ramentoſous vomit, wherewith were ſecne iſſuing every day Coales, indeed grownd very ſmall, and in a heape to the quantity of two or three pound, and very often with ſuch abundance of haires, that a Wall-nut could not hold them: by ſtoole likewiſe very many ſtones of a notable bigneſſe, as alſo a chippe of Wood, bigger and thicker than ones thumbe. Moreover a Triangular bone, ſolid without, but within hollow & ſpungious, &c. the generation of all theſe none will dare to refer them to the ranke of naturall cauſes: for howbeit no man will be able to deny a generation of haires in divers parts of the body, for ſo the Naturaliſts have obſerved a hairy heart, a hairy tongue, and that by Urine haires have beene ejected: yet ſo great abundance of haires, fragments of wood, and other things as abhorrent, doe ſufficiently declare that the

Divells

Divills Art there was very strong.

Benevent. reports that a certaine woman being possessed with a wicked spirit, whiles shee was distracted with intollerable torments of the Ventricle, and that the Physitians could bring no helpe, of a sudden shee spewed up long and crooked nailes, and brasse Needles bundled up together with haire and ware, and last of all did cast up a piece of flesh at breakefast so great, that even a Giants throat could not have swallowed it. And so Langius reports of a certaine Husband-man, who being stricke with cruell doloreus torments upon the left Hypochondrium, suddenly catcht hold of an Iron naile that was under the skin unhurt, which being extracted by the Balneator, but the griefe still raging, hee out of the weaknesse of his mind laid violent hands upon himselfe, in whose Ventricle being opened, were found a long round piece of wood, foure steele knives partly pointed, and partly with teeth like a Sawe, and two Iron tooles, each of them more than a span long. Who would not affirme that these things were thrown in by the craft and subtlety of the Divell? Who could say that Sorcery was not here? The last summer likewise there came unto me a certaine Poland Souldier, declaring how hee had beene for many yeares detained a Captive by the Muscovites, and when to him and to other Captives too there was granted a regresse, and dimission by the meanes of a most glorious peace, obtained by the victorious Armes of our most August Uladislaus my exceeding Clement Lord, there was for him and the others prepared by the Muscovites a potion, which when it was exhausted, they underwent most grievous paines, and cruciations in the bottome of the belly, with his most unmeasurable vomitings, and that there withall, not without trouble, hee had ejected divers kinds of Hewles. Now and then too that enemy of mankind useth a kind of violence, and hath thrust into the mouth many things to be devoured, as the sequent History recorded by Rulandus doth informe: a certaine Girle of eighteene yeares of age one night returning

Lib. *De admirand. mor. hor caus.*

Lib. 1. Epist. medic. c. 38.

Cent. 4 Curat. Empyric. 5.

ning home alone, a certaine man all in blacke (to wit the Divell) overtooke and sate upon her, tooke her by the lockes, drew backe her head, and stopt her nostrills; where the wench being so handled with exclamation opened her mouth, whereinto somewhat he enforced, which as she endeavoured to reiect, by the lawes he repressed it to the Gullet, that in spight of her teeth she might swallow it; which done, he leaveth her who presently wareth dumbe, and being returned home remained so for eight dayes; afterwards of her owne accord began to speake, and for many dates did vomit up with very great and direfull torment, things never to bee forgotten, as needles, pinnes, divers kinds of nailes, lockes of haire, small pieces of mony, buttons, whole egge-shells, threeds, knives, and many other things, which were reserved by the beholders and standers by, and showne to me &c. the like examples and of these and their manners how, see more in the most famous Sennertus.

Lib. 6. *Pract. de morb. occul.* c. 1. part. 9.

But the History of our Rustick, we shall not bee able to reduce into the ranke of these, for this immission of the knife into the mouth was voluntary, a free and naturall tickling, however the swallowing was unawares; why? because beside the knife there was found not any, nor the least thing in the Ventricle.

But whether a melancholy imagination might have troubled him, that wee must looke into. Indeed it commonly happens that by reason of adust, and melancholy blood, either begotten in the braine, or of fume and exhalations from some other place transmitted, the mind is darkened, & the brain over-cast, no otherwise than if they were evening & night darknes, which trouble & terrifie ỹ minds of them, that are often in them: whence it is that the reason wareth blind, and being enclosed with thicke clouds is deprived of her light, and altogether up and downe erreth in her discourses and is deceived. But as there is diversity of Temperaments, wherein these melancholick fumes doe domineere, even so there doe arise various and diverse spices of Melancholy that chiefly annoy, vitiate

and

and corrupt the imagination: nor can at any time occurre any thing never ſo fooliſh or abſurd that melancholy men (though ſound) dreame not to bee ſuch, and ſtoutly beleeve it to be moſt true.

Hence you ſhall find ſaith Galen, that ſome thinke themſelves made of Potters earth, and therefore avoyd the touch and propinquity of men: others that ſuppoſe themſelves to bee of Glaſſe. Ætius reports of one that was fallen into ſuch an errour that he conceived himſelfe ſhattered in the head, and ſo bewailed it abroad, untill that an Iron Helmet of great weight being put upon his head, he was removed from this phantaſie. Trallianus writes that hee ſaw a woman that ſtrongly affirmed ſhee was eaten up of a Serpent, but by vomitory medicines, and a Serpent ſecretly put up by a Braſſe Tunnell, ſhee was reſtored to health. There have beene thoſe that have deemed themſelves to be birds, ſo that they never ſtirred themſelves, but with armes moved like Wings, did thinke they flew. Moreover, many imagine that they ſuffer many things in their body that are exceeding troubleſome. Hee in Platerus imagined that for many yeares he nourriſhed in his body a live Frog. Others dreame that they have within themſelves Serpents, and the like. The like examples as they are oftentimes obſerved in practice: ſo looke among ſome of them. *Quercetan. in Dietet. Poly. Hiſt. pag.* 154. *Foreſt. lib.* 10. *Obſerv.* 12. *Marcel. Donat. lib.* 2. *mirab. c.* 1. *Schenck. lib.* 1. *obſervat.* 245. *& ſeque. Plater. lib.* 1. *obſ. Senn. lib.* 2. *Inſt. par.* 3. *S.* 2. *c.* 4. *& lib.* 1. *practic. par.* 2. *c.* 8. *Camerar. Horar. Succis. Cent.* 1. *c.* 72. Indeed ſome one perhaps might at firſt have gueſſed that our Ruſtick was over-whelmed with the like melancholy, had not preſently the certaine relation of others, and his owne declared it otherwiſe. He was ſent for to come, that his temperament might be ſeene in no wiſe to bee melancholicke; for although after he had taken Mars his morſell, his viſage ſometimes were more ſad, yet muſt it not bee aſcribed to his naturall conſtitution, or melancholy, but

Lib. 3. *de cor. affect.* 6. 7.

In obſerv. pag. 40.

feare rather because of the doubtfull successe of the extraction and Cure: even he had before shewne himselfe very facund in merry meetings, and conversations, nor did he carry in his countenance any signe of a melancholy Temperament: Wherefore even the Physitians easily gave him credit, and consultation for his cure was appointed.

Of the Physitians, their Consultation.

The 2. Section.

This the most miserable condition of the afflicted Rusticke moved the hearts of many unto pitty, first therefore the Consul of Landiberg, Master Martin Hartlein my honoured friend, who had beene to see him, and had demanded every even the least thing of him, came to me, and with the History it selfe, and the sicke mans estate layed open, implored my counsell, to whom I gave this answer: That it was a matter of great moment, and that scarce two such chances were to be found in the observations of Physitians, and having declared a History of the Pragensian Swallow-knife, I advised that the Rusticke should be sent over with the soonest, that by the whole College of Physitians deliberation might be had what were best to bee done, for in the more difficult workes of Art, Hippocrates will not have us overmuch to trust our owne knowledge, but to call other Physitians into Counsell, that by common counsell it might be concluded what were to bee done, and what undone. A little while after this, the chance it selfe by Letters from a most noble gentleman is laid open to the famous Mr. L. Croger, a colleague and beloved friend, and at last the Patient himselfe with commendatory

toʒy Letters, ſent over, to ſubmit himſelfe to the cure of the Phyſitians, who yeelded himſelfe to be viewed and handled by them.

Theſe Phyſitians after they had conſidered what was to be conſidered, and examined the things that were to be examined, concluded that there was not here any hurt of the phantaſie oʒ imagination, but that a knife indeed was ſwallowed and lurked within the body. The twenty fifth day of Iune therefoʒe was indicted foʒ a meeting of the Phyſitians, which was celebrated in the Garden of Maſter Doctoʒ Lothus, the pʒime and ſenioʒ Pʒofeſſour, and chiefe Electurall Phyſitian at that time ſicke, in the place of the Meane and others the maſter Phyſitians. So that every one to the purpoſe might freely open his mind, and ſpeake his opinion.

Firſt then having found the ſtrength of the Patient to be yet very firme, which in great operations muſt eſpecially be conſidered, how the ſicke man might eſcape the danger, that the ſtrength being weakned the Phyſitian labour not in vaine. Secondly the place affected muſt be conſidered, foʒ the Abdomen that was to bee opened, and the Ventricle to be wounded foʒ extraction of the knife. Thirdly, the neceſſity of the operation which here very greatly urged, leaſt that either ſtrength ſhould faile oʒ the Patient himſelfe not well bʒooking delay be diſpoſed to impatience; at laſt I ſay it was with unanimous conſent concluded, that the ſection ſhould be daloʒe the Dog daies, yet pʒemiſſing thoſe things that ſeemed needfull foʒ pʒeparation: likewiſe that Balſamick Oyles ſhould bee firſt inwardly uſed, whereby the doloʒs of the Ventricle might be allwaged, and the Patient himſelfe imbibe a Balſamick vertue. But the Balſame called the Balſame of Spaine was to be pʒeferred beloʒe any other that was named, and uſed as adviſed our moſt experienced Senioʒ Maſter Doctoʒ Lothus, to whom the reſt of the Phyſitians readily aſſented, and did not miſlike the impoſition of the Magnetick Emplaſter after the example of the Pragenſian cure.

But

But since for certaine causes this Balsame may be very much altered, especially for the greater efficacy in a wound of the bottome of the belly abounding with many humours, 'tis good to subioyne the description of them both. Hierome Fabritius ab Aquapend. hath it thus; I cannot (saith he) passe over in silence a medicament most excellent for wounds in the nervous parts, whose description I received from a very credible Spanish * Priest, who told me too, that in Spaine it was not lawfull to compose it, because men greatly trusting the vertue of it, made nothing of it to enter the lists and fight. And 'tis thus:

2. Oper. Chir. part. 2. cap. 7. pag. 805.

R. *Olei vetustiss.*	*unc.* 4.
Terebinth. pura.	*unc.* 8.
Frumenti integr.	*m. c.* 1. *Sem.*
Hyperic.	*unc* 2.
Rad. Cardui Ben.	
Valerian. Ana.	*unc.* 1.
Thur. pulveris,	*unc.* 2

Let the roots and hearbes be grossly bruised, put into a Pot, and so much Wine super infused as may submerge all the ingredients, and having made the infusion for two dayes, adde the oyle and wheat, and let them seeth all to the consumption of the Wine. By and by after you have made a strong expression, adde the Turpentine and Frankincense, and let them againe boyle a little, and bee kept * in a Glasse It healeth wounds, as they say in foure and twenty houres, the manner of using it is thus: having first washt the wound with cold white wine, presently annoynt all the wound with the aforesaid oyle warme, which if it cannot handsomely be done, spring it and presently bring the lips of the wound together by ligature, or suture, or glutine, then annoynt likewise the circumiacent parts with the aforesaid oyle, upon the lips of the wound now brought together lay lint dipt in the aforesaid oyle, and upon this another expressed with vineger, then another

Syring

nother drie lint, laſt of all bandage it.

Ours which was uſed was this following

Rx. *Ol. Olivar. recent.*		*une.* 3.
Terebinth.		*unc.* 1. *Sem.*
Summit.	*Valerian.*	
	Hyperici.	
	Cardui. Ben. An. p. 1. *Sem.*	
Thuris.		*unc.* 1.
Myrrhe el. aloes. opt. an.		*dr.* 3.
Coec. infect.		*dr.* 1.
Reſin. Pin. rec.		*dr.* 2.
Vini malvatic.		*unc.* 4.

Dire them and let them ſtand and digeſt for foure houres, then let them gently boyle till the wine bee almoſt conſumed, then ſtraine and expreſſe them.

Poſition the 3.

The Knife that was ſwallowed by the benefit of Naturall heat, might be ſomewhat altered in the Ventricle, but not digeſted or conſumed: therefore was it well concluded by the Colledge of Phyſitians, that by Section the ſame was to bee extracted.

MAny Creatures, we ſee that make food of the groſſeſt Dyet, they have not onely a fleſhie Ventricle to digeſt even harder things, but alſo of a membranous ſubſtance in whom heat is ſo exacted, and their faculty ſo diſpoſed that they can dextrouſly concoct even every the hardeſt thing, they fetch not onely out of the ſtore of Animalls and Vegetables, but Mineralls too. It is well knowne of the

Estridge, that according to the assertion of many Authors she can swallow Iron and digest it.

Lib. 1. Ep. Med. 12. Cent. 2. c. 69. Orinthol. 6. 2. Langius witnesseth as much, that he saw in the Duke of Feraries Garden, Estriges that did swallow downe Iron money and concoct it. Amatus Lusitanus writes that he saw and observed the same at Antwerpe. Indeed Aldrovandus and some others therein a contrary opinion, and doe conceite that Iron or money made of it may forsooth be swallowed of the Estridge, but not consumed or concocted. But how comes it to passe that Hens guts † mixt with liquid gold doe consume the very same? as Pliny relates, and out of him Mizaldus, Scaliger. How comes it to passe that leafe gold mixt with Hens meate and so given them, does not onely fat them, but make them of a yellow colour, and like gold? as delivereth Hieronymus Reusner. As also Carolus Rosenberg. The most famous Eichstad in his Treatise De confect: Alkerm. testifieth that some few yeares agoe he had given a Calecut Hen two small bookes of leafe gold to swallow up with her ordinary meat, and that afterwards he killed her and found her flesh to be of that naturall colour, pure and beautifull, but neither in the cavity of the Beast nor in the garbage any reliques of the gold, much lesse any incrustation of it or pargetting. Smizerus Ep. 50. Cistæ Medicæ maketh of a Hen that had devoured a great peale of money, and that afterwards there was found in her Crop some of the money halfe consumed, especially the silver of his Daughters thimble, that was silvered over, so that nothing remained but the brasse. The sequent History seemeth to confirme the same: In the garden of a certaine chiefe Citizen of Regiomont, many of his Guests that were at sport depositted on the ground their purses in brasse and silver money, an Indian Cocke there perchance walking steales some of it away and swallowes it; they not regarding the Cocke wondred which way the money should be gone: the Cock by and by returnes and does the like, they take him in the fact and of purpose thrust him downe more for to devour, after some

Lib. 26. Nat. Hist. c. 4. Centur. 4. Memorabil. 99. Exerc. 88. Tract. De scorbut. Exerc. 7. p. 504. Animadv. & exercit. Med. 31.

some few houres for his punishment they condemne him to the Spit, and to be roasted, yet first they doe examine his Crop and find therein some of the meny halfe resolved, but the rest of it almost altogether wasted, and that not without admiration. Wee read in Pliny of Mice, that according to Theophrastus can gnaw Iron, and doe greatly hunt after your gold dust and digest it. But that in a mans stomacke there is the like vertue and faculty to digest Mineralls, and that indeed naturally and commonly none can easily affirme it; for to the more noble Creature, nature hath assigned also a more noble Element and more easie, that by reason of the hardnesse of food and difficulty of concoction, the creature might not in dispatch of more weighty matters and subtler actions suffer retardation. And which way should any Minerall, swallowed downe, and before it be well masticated in the mouth, by the ventricle, be possibly consumed, since neither of Vegetables nor Animalls there are many grosser and harder parts, that avoyding the preparation of the mouth, can in and by the stomacke be easily digested. Hence it is that there have beene observed little bones Tendones Ligaments and other crude things, by compost cast out againe, the same not altered.

Lib. 8. Nat. Hist. c. 57.

There was one who unawares swallowing down a peece of Leather, after six moneths time by Stoole did eject the very same nothing diminished, as Hildan hath it: I knew a worthy man who having swallowed a little raw peece of Pomecytron, a little after incurred an intermitting Tertian Ague, which could not bee asswaged till that portion was by vomit first cast up againe, which was seens for all this nothing altered. It hath beene noted that for two yeares a peece of Cheese stuck in the stomack of a certaine Patron, and by vomit afterwards to have beene ejected. Neither doth necessity seeme here to inforce that we should fly to any secret quality of the ventricle, since Natures intention chiefly and her aime must bee well weighed and considered, for she had rather man feed upon that may beget a more subtle spirit. But what need many words? dos

Cap. 1. Obs. 31.

not we see daily that Mineralls, so as they have bin taken
Lib. 1. De Nat. facul. haue bin cast up againe raw and indigested? Galen re-
ports of a gold Ring that being held in the mouth was una-
wares swallowed downe, and after grew out againe un-
Præmed. Observ. med. c. 27. changed. Such a like thing hath Cornarius published of a
Girle of eight yeares of age. Another at one draught of
Ale gulp'd downe three Dies, which the third day by
stoole he sent forth againe unchanged, as relates Forestas.
Some one there was that upon a small wager swallowed
downe iron nailes, and did againe eiect the same crude and
indigested, as witnesseth Cardanus. Shenck writeth of
Lib. 8. De rer. variet. cap. 40. one that by excrement voyded againe hard flint stones the
same he had ingested. A certaine woman as noteth Beni-
Lib. 3. obs. med. 2. venia, deboured a brasse needle, which at length on the
C. 20. De abdit. tenth yeare came forth, through the ventricle being pier-
ced, at a little hole, and the wound consolidated and cured.
A certaine maid that had swallowed downe a small needle
did on the foureteenth day eiect the same not altered, as
Centura 1. observ. 34. Hildanus hath it. Forestus writes of one that had swal-
lowed the point of a knife, and restored the same by the
Posteriors not changed: who relates too of his Brother,
that was then but a boy, that in sport he swallowed downe
a pellet of Lead, round, but flatted, and the third day with-
out trouble did returne it with his excrements. These and
the like which in Authors are here and there obvious, and
oftentimes in practise doe sufficiently evince that Mine-
ralls swallowed downe cannot by any mans stomack bee
concocted. Nor is it so that any one should hence conclude,
that the internall use of Mineralls is needlesse, and in vain
commended by Physitians; yea, that Gold, Silver, and
the like are without successe propined unto the sick, since
they are better able to corroborate a mans purse than his
In Tetrad. c. 25. & 31. & in pest. Alexand. Lib. 2. c. 7. body, to which opinion among others subscribe Querceta-
nus, as also the Augustan Physicians who in their dispen-
satory Ad auriam Alexandrin: affirme that the addition
of gold and silver in Medicines sattisfies opinion more
then the intention, and out of an Arabian excesse introdu-
ceth to feed the eyes and to make a greater price for the

Apothe-

Apothecary, since it is so far from being that our naturall heate possibly should draw any vertue from them by its exhalation or power although intense, that the power it selfe being entire, and not having at all suffered any change by assumption wee should observe it to bee refined.

Howbeit although Gold which is reckoned for a medicament as well as other Mineralls, cannot by the treasury of our stomacke be exactly wrought, dissolved, and converted into Chyle: yet it sufficeth that it may by its solar influence, and its radiation of a secret vertue into the very heart by a kind of sympatheticall power, bee as the Sunne unto the Microcosme, and confer its faculty to this intrall. Yea who could ever deny that there may from Leafe Gold a certaine spirit like some evaporation bee communicated to our spirits analogicall to the same, since we cannot deny but that in other Mineralls too there is such a like spirituall effluxion that insinuates it selfe into our bodies? That the Turquoise stone externally applyed and contained in the hands doth, even to bee admired, assuage the flux of bloud, this not onely Boetius de Boot hath left written in a proper Chapter, and approved with some observations, but I my selfe too have found the like efficacie of this stone in an over-much Hæmorrhagie. An old man of seventy yeares of age, having for some dayes made a bloudy Urine, was by fit medicines inwardly tooke, recovered, and a little after by reason of some more violent motion, and some greater rupture of a veine hee had another more dangerous flux, and his strength too was very much weakned: inward and outward meanes and remedies nothing prevailing, I advised the use of the aforesaid stone: having therefore got Rings of them, he applyed them to his hands, and before an houre was quite spent ('tis a wonder to be spoken) the flure of bloud not without admiration ceased, and hee recollecting his strength by little and little recovered health. The same Rings have done good to many in an over-much flure of the monethly Tearmes, as in an Hæmorrhagie too or an

Tr. de Gemmis

over-much bleeding at the Nose. But after that some other examples likewise have declared the efficacious vertue of these stones, is it not manifest out of Platerus, that the hanging by of Chrystall doth very much good in the Vertigo? the same Platerus teacheth that the Saphir applyed unto the eyes is defensative against the Meazells. Nor is this very thing unknowne to the poorest women. What shall I say of the Amber? whose attractive quality even with any kind of heate can bee provoked. When not two yeares agoe the Meazells here were Epidemicall, they got for a little Girle, at the beginning of the Disease before the Meazells brake forth, Bracelets made of Amber, put them about her wrists, and tho they often fell from the left hand, yet they remained still applyed unto the right, in that place such an immense company of Meazells broke out, that not without trouble was shee constrained to endure their heate. For this cause also to draw back paine from the head 'tis put under the soales of the feet. That indeed it reverts the Catharrall defluxions from the eyes if put on the nape of the necke, and so worne is a thing knowne (as they say) to bleare-eyed men and Barbers. But if these and infinite others (to say nothing now of the vertue of the Nephriticall stone) onely outwardly applyed confer a notable helpe unto the body, and by their spirituall effluvion resist a diseasing constitution, why have not Gold and other things inwardly taken bin possibly effectuall? Is it not so, that if a trembling of the parts arise by the use of Quick-silver, and that you put but a peece of Gold Coyne into the mouth, it very selfe is with-drawne even from the Center of the body? The servant of a certaine Gold-smith when by the continuall use of Quick-silver hee perceived his sight to be weakned, by my perswasions, for some dayes he carried a Duckat of Gold in his mouth, whence daily he contracted a whitenesse and had his sight restored: the virtuall power therefore of the medicament may be communicated to appropriated members, even in that very body that is not disposed, since that our heate may some-

Lib. 1. Pract. de funct. c. p. 246 Lib. De dolor. pag. 853. Schol. in Ep. 160.

some what worke into that very body, which heate yet wee find now and then to bee very effectuall in many subiects. Amatus Lusitanus reports of one that had swallowed downe a piece of brasse mony, and perceived not any harme it did him, but that his body became something leane, yet a yeare after hee did egest it with the excrements, but small and so consumed by his naturall heate that it drew all into a wonderment, and the same Author adds that he saw at Ferarie a Glutton who could eate, concoct, and digest Leather, shells and broken Glasses, that every one would call him Estridge, of whom you may read too in Columbus. So that piece of silver mony which a Girle of nine yeares of age, a Citizens daughter of Insterberg swallowed downe, we saw was some-what altered but not consumed, for the seventh day after she had voyded it againe, 'twas seene to be of a colour quite black, not made so but by the internall heate, nothing diminished. And not unlike to this have wee noted something about our Ruffick: for when for eleven daies the Iron knife had lurked in the Ventricle we saw it a little changed at the point, as if it had sustained a kind of violence of the fire. But who could beleeve that successively and in time this Metallick body might have beene consumed? since rather the constitution of the stomack would have beene more weakned, his heate fainted, and the aforesaid reasons advised otherwise. Therefore the excision of the knife was necessarily thought upon: for such things as against nature are detained in the body, reason adviseth, and Galen saith that they must be removed.

Cent. 2. Curat. 69.

Lib. 15. Anat. Tom p. 486.

Position 4.

As the knife which was swallowed downe could not have bin consumed by nature, so by her neither could it any way have bin evacuated: And since its longer stay in the Ventricle might have inferred no little molestation and dammage; it was by Section to be pulled out.

SOme one perhaps would deeme the excision to bee foolish, if either its owne presence nothing troubled

and

and endamaged, or that even Nature her selfe at the last might have expelled it. For it hath beene observed that many things for a long time and without danger have lurked in the nobler parts. Thomas Rodericus Aveiga reports of an Hind that was found bearing of an Arrow, she anciently had gotten from the Hunter, infixed in her heart. Out of Alexander Bened. the segments are taken forth. A certaine Græcian (saith he) Scirus by name, a man very well knowne to me, was in the expugnation of Chalcis with an Arrow wounded about the Temples, carried away Captive by the Turkes, with his wound after a sort healed, he lived a slave twenty yeares, at last hee came free to Cydon, and in five yeares after in summer time, as he was washing his mouth with cold water, unmeasurable sneezing being provoked, great itching, amongst extreame strivings there issued out of his Nostrills a piece of the Arrow of halfe a fingers length, with an iron head and left not any skar. How a little Pistoll-shot could for five Moneths without any harme lye lodged betwixt the Cranion and the Dura mater, Hildan hath left it written for posterity.

Lib. 5. Locor. aff. c. 1. Com. L. 4 Anat. c. 24.

Observ. Chirurg. 2. l 2

Zacutus Lusitanus hath observed also an admirable example, yea a kind of Prodigie in nature, speaking of a Whore that had bin too long at the Ale-house, and being drunke and in a scolding humour railed at every one shee met, but behold, she had from another man in the same pickle given her a deep wound on the top of the head with a knife that was very long and sharpe: so that for many dayes without sence and motion she remained halfe dead, at length with a great deale of paines she was cured and went abroad, eight yeares after this, being dead of a malignant feaver, and in the Hospitall by the Anatomist dissected in the head, where betwixt the Cranium and the Dura mater was found halfe the knife, where-with before she was wounded, all rusty, she so long as she lived after her wound, did doe her businesse about the house, and felt not at any time any hurt in the Ruling or Animall faculties.

Lib. 1. de prax. med admirab. obs. 5.

And

And to conclude even nature, who is an admirable curer of her selfe, doth at last frequently expell those things that against nature she participates; by this meanes the knife, whereof mention is made out of Hildan, that was swallowed downe, and for two yeares complent lurking in the body, in the end through an Abscesse made by nature excresced. Hippocrates writes of an Arrowes head that was inflicted neare unto the Groine, was the first yeare after drawne out. The like may bee seene in Hildan, as also in the most famous Sennertus Schenk. and others. Pos. 1. 5 Epidem. Sect. 7. Hist. 7. Cent. 2. Obs. 74. &c. c. 1. Obs. 62. Lib. 5. pract. part. 4. c. 5.

Howbeit neither of these could have possibly gained any effect in this our Rusticke: for first of all, those examples y are more rare, can inferr no Rule, where are many contraries, or where but a piece of splinter, unfired in the body, might have inferred an irrecoverable dammage. But if that the Iron had contracted rust within the Ventricle, would not direfull Symptoms have thence followed? for in the stomack very often there doe lurke sundry humours either salt or soure, or sharpe, which might have infected or corrupted a Minerall body, and disposed the Iron to rust. But whether in succesle of time through Abscesse or some other way, it might by nature have beene expelled is not without cause called into question: especially if wee regard the length and weight of the very knife, and then examine the very place being membranous. I say nothing of that small interspace of time which Nature erected for the perfecting so great a worke, which little time yet might have exceedingly troubled our Patient, and easily disposed him unto melancholy.

Poſition the 5.

The members of our body doe uſually ſo imbibe the Balſamicke vertue of internall Remedies, that they are very ſtrong againſt growing diſeaſes.

In Herm. redi. viv. p. 233.

Bickerus will have the vertue of the food wee daily uſe to bee ſuch as may be able to alter the Temperament of the body, and after a manner induce its owne. Cardanus remembers (as the ſame man reports) that he ſaw Infants nouriſhed by the milke of other Creatures, eſpecially of Goates, in whom there was nothing in reſpect of the habit of the body wanting, but that they had loſt the ſtrength of wit, and as they grew in yeares became as it were ſtupid and blockiſh. And indeed it is apparantly manifeſt, that the very medicaments taken againe and againe and very often, doe communicate their faculty to the body, and the parts thereof, and as it were impregnate the ſame. For Nature out of the corporeall maſſe of the Medicament, extracts a convenient iuyce and ſpirit where with being furniſhed, ſhe endeavoureth to meet and reſiſt a Diſeaſe that's comming. But although at firſt in a manner it doth not like our nature, becauſe it taſteth not the vertue of the Aliment, wherewith ſhee's more delighted, but the medicament, yet by little and little ſucceſſively by continuall uſage, ſhee doth make the ſame ſo familiar to her ſelfe, that we may ſee nature now as it were quite altered. The Maid, that was from her tender yeares nouriſhed with Poyſon by Napelli, a King of the Indians, ſhall be able to teſtifie aſmuch by her example.

Hiſtorians doe declare of Mithridates King of Pontus, that with the daily uſe of Mithridate he ſo ſtrengthned his body againſt Poyſon, and ſo altered his Temper that poiſon

son could not doe him any hurt, even then when 'twas most desired, for after that he had determined to dye rather, by drinking off againe and againe a deadly and violent poyson (wherewith his Daughters were slaine) then to fall alive into the power of the Romans, he found not any poyson so powerfull as could kill him. If Hellebore, saith Smerdis, bee devoured by the she-Goate, and that it bee concocted and transformed in the stomacke, then in the Liver, and cast off all in the Teates, and from thence transplanted into an other species, nevertheless there will remaine in the milke begotten of this Plant a purgative quality or operation. That likewise is not to bee forgotten which Crato hath observed of one, that by the continuall use of Rhubarbe, was not onely freed from the Dropsie, but the rest of his members also were made more robust, and by a kind of naturall Balsome extracted from the Rhubarbe corroborated, and the complexion, and all the functions of the whole body became againe to bee very good, and he lived safe and sound without any infirmity until he was old. And when after that hee had inflicted upon his braine a deadly wound, beyond the hope of Physitians and Chyrurgions he found a most happy cure. Manderet promiseth of the Aloës, that if it bee often used yet in a due way, 'tis even of it selfe alone sufficient to maintaine our health, and that it onely hath heretofore preserved many a mans faculties, strength, and health, and prolong'd their age for many dayes, and produced them a more free and liberall Progenie of yeares: for that it driveth away, saith he, all kind of rottennesse as well in the living as in the dead, that it vindicateth the humours from all corruptions, and that it suffers not any thing to live or continue in man but that which may concerne his life and health. Moreover if it with-drawes Catarrhes and defluxions that may fall into the joynts, so as witnesseth Mormanus a most famous Physitian, those that will make a continuall and familiar use of Aloës may be secure from every Gout, and Catarrhe. Est enim in Aloë balsamicum quiddam, balsamo nostro naturali ad-

In Miscellan p. 177.

In Epist. Medic. Schol. 16.

In Aloedar. Marocost. c. 13.

dum confine, cunctos humores succosque, siquidem naturales adhuc fuerint, conservans, praeternaturales evacuans, medios emendans, universos, putrifieri ac corrumpi prohibens. That is, for there is in Aloës something of the Balsome somewhat neare unto our naturall Balsome, preserving all humours and moistures, if indeed they bee naturall, evacuating those that are unnaturall, bettering such as are indifferent, not letting any of them to bee putrified or corrupted. And for this cause Ioannes Hermannus a Physitian of Wittemberg, frequently using the Pills of Aloës did successefully prolong his life unto the eightieth years, as writeth Doring. Nor need any feare, that Nature loathes the accustomed operation of the things she takes, because as Avicen saith, a Passion cannot be made of things accustomed, whence it is that Averchoës, Avicen, Paul, are of opinion with Hippocrates, that in Diseases the remedies are to bee shifted, and disswade the continuall and often using of one medicine. But not unsitly may one distinguish betwixt Preservative and Curative remedies: and that Preservatives are not to be altered since Nature out of the Remedy that's familiar to her is so formed, and so firmed that she can more easily drive away the slighter diseasing grudges, but growing on, and infesting the body, more happily thrust them forth a doores, as the alleadged examples seeme to prove. In Curation the matter's otherwise, for there especially if successe answereth not desire, medicaments may bee varied, but if the Physitian perceive that any one does help, who of a sound Judgement would attempt to alter it? Hence is that of Hippocrates to be observed: Siquis omnia convenienter exactoque judicio faciat, nec quicquam ea ratione efficiat, tamen ad aliud non est progrediendum, modo id, maneat, quod ineuntibus remedijs visum est. That is, if a man doe all things conveniently and in an exact Judgement, and cannot that way effect any thing, yet must he not passe on to some other, so long as they seeme to be growing remedies. For as we must not rashly persever in the use of remedies, so neither must wee

Lib. De Mith. pag. 149.
4. F. 1. c. 1.
L. 7. c. 2.
L. 22. F. 3.
Lib. 3. c. 78.

over

ober hastily and presently goe from their use, and in long diseases, as teacheth Celsus, time, as it maketh them so it taketh them away too, we must not instantly condemne, if any thing bee not quickly profitable; the lesse indeed must we alter any thing if at last it helpe a little, because 'tis time that compleates the profit. Yet if any thing doe not soone enough succeed it is lawfull for to try some other thing that's like unto it, according to that of Huldas, when a man hath beene too long a curing with one medicine, and that it bootes not to passe ober unto a contrary, because perhaps the matter thereof agreeth not to such a Nature &c. But as in all things else, even so here must we yield something to custome and unto nature, that by Nausea being provoked the malady bee not exasperated. So then I prescribe for that purpose this Balsamick potion. Lib. 1. c. 1. 8. Pract. c. ult.

℞ *olei olivar. com. Lib. ß*
Hyperici com. Vnc. ij.
misce.

To bee administred before the Section, so that Nature might imbibe a kind of vertue and efficacy to resist Symptoms that are growing on and to bee feared, and to conglutinate the wound if seire. For did succeede in this receive our hope: for the Patient not onely all the time of his Curation remained free from every kind of Symptome, but also made a a little time serve to finish the Cure, and indeed successefully, Nature halting to consolidate.

Position 6.

As the Attractive quality of the Herculean stone is scarce perscrutable whereby even through a hinderance lying in the way, it is able to exercise its faculty: So whe-

ther the same, being pulverized and mixed with other Medicaments, it retaine the same power of attracting Iron, is a thing that very worthily deserves Iudgement and enquiry.

THere is in the Load-stone a kind of abstruse and hidden power, which hath not onely drawne the wits of many into admiration, but provoked them also to search into it. But whether they all may have their wishing and desire satisfied to know, is not without cause questioned. For as Nature hath in her bosome many secret things, which she will have no other to admire than to understand, so there is something in the Load-stone that nature will have lye hid, which humane understanding should hardly attaine unto, as saith Boetius de Boot. But leaving the Divine facultie wherewith it respects the Pole, I thinke it good to consider the Attractive onely, wherewith it covets Iron. All almost agree in this: That the Load-stone draweth Iron, but not in this, which way it should come to passe, and whether pulverized it might yet retaine any thing of the Attractive quality: Some have dreamt of bodies that have beene made crooked by the Load-stone, like Hookes or things crooked at the end, and that they draw Iron to them. Others have feigned of Atomes starting out from the Load-stone, and insinuating into the pores of Iron, and dividing out the very Iron. Many conceit that the drier the nature of the Load-stone is the more humid Iron, it hath attracted. Galens conceit was that the Load-stone by a kind of divifying vertue, and an inbred property drawes Iron as a convenient food for it selfe. There are those that assigne the cause of Attraction to the similitudes of substance, and Identity of principles: Others say that Iron is so drawne by the Load-stone as matter is by the forme, because since the more imperfect things desire the crowne perfection: It pleaseth some to say it is a secret sympathy which in Naturalls deserveth not the meanest place. Some latter Writers make account that Iron is

Tract. De Gem. cap de ingenere

Lib. 3. De natural. facult.

not

not drawne to the Load-stone, but moved as to its Patrir, by whose hidden principiations it might bee perfected, as the earth unto its Center.

The Paracelsians thenke that there is a kind of Iron spirit that's resident in the Load stone, which they ghesse too drawes more strongly in an other body than in its owne; none of these opinions can satiate the mind, nor satisfie the desire to learne, but for this time to discusse the same any further 'twill not be worth the labour. The most learned Cabeus in a famous Tractate of the Load-stone saith, that the cause of the attractive vertue in the Load-stone is a quality of two kinds, wherewith Iron is so disposed by the Load-stone that it can provoke the very same unto it selfe. But is not a secret thing made manifest by a thing as secret? for what is that quality? what kind of ground doth it acknowledge? is it manifest or hidden? is it a meere kind of disposition? In good troth ỳ of Scaliger Exerc 131 is most true: Nos in luce rerum tenui caligare, in mediocri cæcutire, in majore cæcos esse, in maximâ insanire. That is, in the sparing light of things we are dim-sighted, in the indifferent we waxe blind, in the greater are stark blind, in the greatest stark mad. What? if we should affirme that there is a kind of sulphurous spirit endued with this hidden property, which notwithstanding may have a very neare affinity with the spirit of Iron; none shall deny that will now narrowly looke into the inward nature of Mineralls and Metalls: yea that will consider the excellent quality of the Attractive vertue, whereof we shall speake hereafter, but that there is a kind of Minerall vertue in the Load stone.

Indeed I call the same Sulphurous according to those principles of ỳ Chymicks, which we see are even very much in Mineralls, for they appoint the power of drawing that it containe in it selfe as it were a glew with hamor, and something that is oyley yet of an exceeding subtlety. But it sufficiently appeares by this, that the Load-stone is full of sulphur, because with the violence of fire this very sulphur may be drawne out, and like a flame it can put it

selfe

selfe forth, which also being so drawne out, Cabeus teacheth that all the Attractive faculty doth perish. For by its sulphurousnesse or a sulphurous and as it were divine effusion easily so qualifieth Iron as to gaine the like quality of attracting other Iron which would not follow it there were naturally onely a watry subtlety and Mercuriall liquor. However it hath the vertue of Penetration not sufficiently to be extolled and expressed, so that although shut up within never so thicke a Chest, yet must it looke unto the North.

Lib. 7. Mag. natur c. 16. And the Attractive faculty of the Load-stone as witnesseth Baptista Porta, can no way bee included, no way bee bolted out or restrained but that it must invincibly penetrate, and so shew its power, as if there were nothing in the way that could forbid it: for the vertue of the Stone, it is Planetary, very subtle, going through the hardest bodies, and with no hinderance, even whatsoever forestopped, for it can as easily diffuse its faculty through the solidest stone as through the thinnest aire. Be it saith Cabeus, Lib. 2. c. 6. p. 124. that some Iron toole touch not the Load-stone, but must come neerer by foure fingers breadth, so that betwixt the Iron and the Load-stone whatsoever body it be that lyes betwixt, whether solid or subtle, the Iron presently conceives from the Load-stone the Magnetick qualities, and by such a neernesse although it touch not the Load-stone, it acquireth the Magnetick vertue, whereby speedily it directs towards the Poles, it draws Iron to it selfe, it hangs by it selfe, in one word, the Iron

Lib. De arte Magnesia. Th. 6. must be magneticall. Another experiment is observed out of Sueickard, Iron, saith he, underlayed with Cork, let it floate in some Vessell, which with the Load-stone outwardly applyed notwithstanding any impediment, is instantly moved, and as it were sensible of the price of a friend, will without delay, having left its place, as desirous to insinuate it selfe into his embracement, come to the brim of the Vessell. Then, the whilst which way soever you shall please, having applyed the Load-stone about the midst without the Vessell, shall carry to and fro

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the needle that floates within, whence may be made many most pleasant spectacles to bee seene. The same Author propounds a way how Iron may goe upon a Table. Lay (saith hee) a needle halfe upon the Table, yet having first toucht the Walls of the needle upon one part or other of the Load-stone, which being done, under the Table apply the Load-stone to the place that is right against the Walls of the needle, and presently with exceeding delight you shall see the needle erecting it selfe, and as you shall guide it, moving beneath the Table, which if you but controvert, you shall see it not goe upon the Walls but the point, from which hereafter experiments the Sympathy and Affinity of the Load-stone and the Iron at once may bee concluded. There bee those that introduce here the Identity of substance, and so indeed Iron should attract Iron: but there is in Iron, and there is in the Load-stone a peculiar Spirit, both of them friendly using a familiarity betwixt themselves and conspiring. The spirit of the Load-stone drawes Iron, and the spirit of the Iron receives and suscepts this effluxion, and so is endowed with that faculty, and made likewise Magnetical!! P. 55.

This excellent vertue of Attraction as, it is by all almost granted to bee in the Load-stone when 'tis on fire, so whether alls being pulverized it can doe the same, is a thing questioned. Libavius Lib. 1. Syntagm. Arcan. p. 38. & Lib. 1. De bitum. in Gen. p. 96. as elsewhere too, denyes that the powder of the Load-stone does attract, because the vertue thereof by contusion may bee corrupted. Gilbertus and many others that professedly treat not on this matter, subscribe this opinion. Cabeus hereof suspends his judgement, and leaves it to Physitians to discusse. Wherefore I hold it not unprofitable, if partly wee shall examine the reasons that other men have produced, and partly confirme a contrary opinion with some Arguments, for the friendly Reader to collect which of them may bee true. For Gilbertus Libavius and others that detract all vertue from the pulverized Load-

stone, the sequent Reasons may propugne.

1. That in the pulverized Load-stone there can bee no Ordination of the Poles to draw Iron to Iron, for it may bee so done that even the Poles driving Iron to Iron may be directed, and so not traction, but a further promotion rather of the Iron would arise.

2. That as many doe suppose, there can bee no Æquator or Pole in the powder of the Load-stone, by whose benefit that Attraction might or ought be made.

3. That being modified with Waxe, Oyle, and other fatty things it may loose its faculty.

4. That betwixt the Magneticke powder ingreding the Emplastor, and its attractive vertue there can bee no proportion, for to small purpose are a few graines of the Load-stone mixt with a little portion of Emplaster to any part applyed, when to draw Iron some ounces thereof are held unable.

5. That the Load-stone added to an Emplaster may oftentimes be of little force. Neverthelesse these reasons seeme to be but infirmely knit. For to the first I answer; first that the Attractive faculty from the converted Poles may communicate it selfe to the other Poles directly aspecting unto Iron, and that because of the presence of it's neere and Minerall friend, to wit, the Iron, that so by reflexion that faculty might bee extracted. Secondly the Load-stone, ae Gilbertus hath it, reduceth and disposeth the Load-stone into orderly concordances: those parcells therefore that have respect unto Iron were able to overthrow the rest, if not totally, yet so as that by a naturall force they might bee able to unite their power, and against that part most where the greater force puts forth it selfe, and that's against iron, to helpe the very Iron too, to be extracted, however it bee that the pulverized Load-stone may bee commixed with a harder matter of emplaster. To the Second, It is held untrue that there cannot bee even in the least portion of the Load-stone, the Pole and the Æquator, for otherwise it would follow that there is not in any Load-stone either the Pole, or the

Lib. 1. c. 5. pag. 17.

the Æquator, except that pure earth should the same exhibite; or that so onely there were in every Minerall one onely Æquator, whereof yet the contrary experience shewes, since but from one greater Load-stone Artificers can turne many lesser Globes, of which every one hath his Pole and his Æquator; to say nothing that the Load-stone is a kind of similar body whereof anon. To the third Cabeus shall supply his Answer, who in the quoted place affirmes, that there is nothing in nature can deprive the Load-stone of its faculty but fire and old age: for the Load-stone being exagitated by the fire doth loose his flagrant sulphureous spirit, which being lost there is destroyed, with all that tractive quality residing in the Bituminous or sulphureous spirit as was said before. But by old age the radicall moysture, as in all other mixt bodies, doth not so totally perish as 'tis soporated, because as the same Cabeus testifieth, the Load-stone revives if put againe to another perfect Load-stone, and by the same impregnated. To the fourth which concernes the proportion of the body Trahent and Trahend, I say, we must not respect so much to the corporeall quantity, but the active quality rather: for if we shall subject other notable medicinall compositions, to an Examen, even a small portion of an ingredient will promise a great effect. And indeed let us looke upon the very Simples. How great vertue ingredes the body of the Hart, with the Dictany hee expells the Arrowes that are inflicted on him? What proportion is there betwixt a violent Cathartick and the humours to be drawne and evacuated, where but one onely pill very often sufficeth, and which usually can induce an Hyper catharsis? Is there not, by the benefit of a medicament assumed, and from a far off, either from the head or from any part of the body, the peccant matter pleasantly drawne forth, whether yet not the corporeall masse but the vertue onely of the Medicine arriveth: why therefore should not the Magneticall quality communicated with an unguent suffice? To the fifth it may bee alleaged, that the choycest Load-stone is to bee P. 131.

elected that is to bee permixed with an Emplaster, it chiefly that effect ought to be hoped for: But that which hath its Mineralll spirit exhaled by fire or old age is lightly to be refused, since it can retaine no longer the vertue of Attraction.

For the contrary opinion, other frequent Reasons there are more weighty that may be produced undertaking the patronage of attractive vertue in the pulverized Load-stone. 1. The vertue or that Magneticall tractive spirit is in all, and all in every part, as affirmes Cabeus and Lap. 105. Gilbertus dissents not from him. The smallest pieces therefore of the Load-stone endowed with this spirit have become able also to draw Iron: for neither is the Load-stone a dissimilar body, whereof a part being cutoff participates not of the living forme, but it is a similar body, where even the least part can have the vertue of the whole. Hath not also a little Corne of Pepper a proportionable quality of heating? Hath not a small portion of Amber too draw chaffe? yea this very Amber being pulverized and well mingled with Leaven, and put to the soales of the feet to extract heat, or to the nape of the necke to retract fluxion is even by poore women used with very good successe. Indeed I doe confesse that not all parts are equally so endowed with that sulpherous spirit that they should equally participate the faculty of attraction, for many excrements are mingled with almost all Mineralls before they bee prepared, which at last being separated they become the choycest Mineralls. Let the same Judgment bee of the Load-stone. 2. Secondly the spirit of the Load-stone is of a Mineralll quality, and hath a steady nature, so as that it can not easily be parted from the body or the parts thereof, yea the smaller parts, which even the examples of other Saline and sulphureous Mineralls doe attest; the Load-stone therefore shall loose nothing of its vertue by trituration or being pulverized. 3. Thirdly there are also other kinds of Vegetables and Animalls, whose nature yet is more fitting and lesse steddy, that by trituration and pulverizing may loose this Attractive

tractive or Magneticall quality as they call it. Practice teacheth that the head of a Swallow pulverized and mixt with Hony attracteth all things infixed in the members, which live Crabbs too are said to doe being confused and mixed with the fat of a Hare. A Bullet or an Arrowes head is easily extracted with these sequent things:

℞ *Ovorum ex Cancris utris.* *nnc.* 4.
Pingued. Lepor. *nnc.* 5.
Succin. albiss. *nnc.* 3.
misce & applica.

Yea the Herbe Dogs-bane, and the Root being pulverized if laid upon a wound, it is said by a Magneticall vertue to extract whatsoever perhaps doth therein sticke. See Samuel Hasenreffer. Lib. 2. De curand. affectib. p. 360. & p. 406. Avicenna commends this for a most excellent thing:

℞ *Ferment. Mell. opt. aut*
propol. Ana. Lib. ʃ8.
Visci querni quart. 1.
Ammoniaci. q. unum. misce:
F. Empla.

Rogerus affirmes it for a thing approved with manifold experience, that the root of a Reed confused with Hony can extract without paines things infixed. Tagaultius also delivers that Dictander Aristoloch, and other things have very much of the same faculty. That the Empl. Apostolic. can draw forth Arrowes and Splinters stuck into the body. See Nicholaus his Dispensatory, and Weckerus. If that therefore the Attractive faculty forsake not these things fetcht out of the Ranke of Vegetables and Animalls being likewise redacted into powder, for what reason shall wee affirme that the pulverized Load-stone is of a condition inferiour, since the nature of Minerals is of a more stedy quality? Fourthly, if a

Lib. 2. Chirarg. c. 4.

Antid. Spec. p. 978 & 979.

4

leſſer piece than indeed can bee had in the pulverized Load-ſtone be able to draw a weight great enough, as a greater piece will draw a thing that's greater. But yet wee ſee, Firſt that that parcell wherewith Iron from the touch of the Load-ſtone is endowed to draw and lift up a Spaniſh Needle, ſhall notwithſtanding be farre greater then that piece of the pulverized Load-ſtone. Secondly, that the Magneticall needle too being onely toucht hath the leaſt parcell of the Load-ſtone, howbeit affect each other, and deſire to unite through Boardes or a ſtone Table, more 5. therefore the greater part. Fiftly Nature, who is a Conſerver of her Domicill, endeavoureth ſomething ſtill to defend and repaire the ſame: and therefore ſhe labours much and intentively in the faculties of the very Load-ſtone, and as it were recolleats and unites them diſperſed through the Emplaſter, that it may bee able to performe the more ſucceſſull effect. In the like Workes of Nature wee obſerve it daily, for ſhes, to publiſh her Actions, exalts her vertues both of internall and externall 6 Remedies. Sixtly, becauſe other things too are admired in Magneticall Emplaſters, that have the like faculty of Attraction: to thoſe therefore if there bee conioyned the vertues of the Magneticall pulverized, howſoever in other mens opinions but ſmall, they acquire tho a greater power to attract. Hence the famous Naturaliſts doe highly extoll this ſequent.

℞. *Lapid. Magnet. Opt.* *unc.* 1.
Radi Ariſtol. Utriuſque.
Poliped.
Viſci querin. An. Dr. 1.
Stercor. anſerin; *dr. ß.* 1.
Gum. Ammoniac. Galban. in vino
Albo Diſſolut. An. *unc. ß.*
Propol. dr. 2. *Mell.* *unc.* 1.
Miſce pro Emplaſtro.

7. Seventhly becauſe that according to the opinion of many

ny, there can bee nothing found or yeelded in nature that might impaire the vertue of the Load-stone but fire and old age, therefore not trituration nor ople, nor any thing else, but much lesse a lesse proportion thereof. Indeed Gilbertus will have the vertue of the Load-stone equally to decrease according to the decreasing of the corporeall quantity. So that a stone of one pound should lift up a pound of Iron, and that a piece of an ounce should suspend an ounce. But from him not without reason doth Cabeus disagree, yea the contrary is approved of by the experience of the famous Sennertus: for the Load-stone is for himselfe well furnished, and by many seene, that which is scarce two ounces, drawes more than a pound of Iron, and continually sustaines it hanging by him, and never suffers it to fall off. See Lib. 6, Practic. p. 3. Others have beene able to search and find out the same. Eightly, 8.
because at a iust distance the action of the Load-stone is employed, for if wee consider the scituation of the Ventricle or the Iron lurking in it, together with the Region whereunto the Emplaster is applyed, wee shall find that the Load-stone exceeds not the sphere of his Activity: for Lib. 2. Theatr.
as Bodinus witnesseth, the Iron ought to bee distant from nat. p. 247.
the Load-stone almost halfe a foot, but there no such distance is allowed by these. Ninthly, because in vaine 9
had the most famous and expert Physitians framed the Magneticall Emplasters, and from the Load-stone assigned them the denomination, if no faculty of Attraction were thence further to be expected. Should so precious a stone bee admired onely for Exsiccation sake: since even Mineralls of lesse value are endowed with the same, yea and a greater faculty of Exsiccation. Hence not onely in Felix, Wirtz is the Oppodeldoch composed of the load-stone to extract Weapons and other things that are unnaturally in the body as you may see in his Chirurgery, P.M. 668.
but also in the most famous Sennertus such like Medica- & p. 674.
ments wee find set off with the pulverized load-stone, L. 5. pract.
which can draw forth weapons, pieced of bone, thornes, p. 4. c. 5.
splinters, iron and other things. Such as these are:

℞. *Cera*.

1. ℞ *Ceræ novæ* unc. 1.
Colophon. Resin. Flav.
An. Lib. 4
Ammoniac. unc. 2
Bdellij unc. 1.
Succin. Citrin. unc. 3.
Ol. è Vitell. Ovor. unc. 4.
Lap. Magnet. unc. 5.
F. S. A. Empl.

2. ℞. *Ceræ Virgin.* unc. 4.
Terebinth. unc. 2.
Lap. Magnet. unc. 1. ß.
Fabar. Excort. unc 1.
Axung. Lepor. unc. ß.
F. S. A. Empl.

3. ℞. *Cera. Terebinth. An.* unc 6.
Colophon. Pic. Naval, Ana. unc. 1.
Cerussæ vitriol. Rom. an. unc. 4.
Lap. Hæmatit.
Magnet. an. unc. 2.
Mastick. unc. ß.
Thuris Camph. Mum.
Sang. Dracon. an. unc. 1.
Ol. Iuniper. unc. 2. ß.
Ovor. Dr. 6.
Caryophill. dr. 2.
Hypericil. unc. ß.
Lumbricor. unc. 1.
M. F. S. Ar. Empl.

See likewise in Crollius Basil. Chym. p. 267. also Hartman in Comm. Nichola. Dispens, and Wecker in Antidot. Special. Lib. 2. p. 981. & 989, 997. 999. Munder makes a great reckoning of the Description of Oppodeldoch in his Tractate De Calcantho. c. 7. and out of Sennertus Lib. 5. Pr. p. 414.

Lastly,

Tenthly, in the like Cure of Attraction we see that the powder of the Load-stone is also of great vertue, as the Cure of ruptured folkes can testifie. For Parcus and out of him Geiger report of a certaine Chyrurgion that had so cured Childrens ruptures, that having wrought the Load-stone into the finest flower, and used the same in a Pultis of Barley Flower; did afterwards annoynt the Groine wherein the Intestine was fallen downe, and asperged it with the small filings of Iron, the part being bandaged and trussed up as is fitting, the Curation was thus finished. The efficacy of the Remedy saith Geiger seemes thereof to depend, that theload stone being of same nature with the Iron asperged upon the groine out of a desire to attract, doth with a kind of violent force ioyne to it selfe the fleshy and fatty parcells interfected, which every way clinging together and binding the laxity of the Peritonæum, yea and in succesſe of time cleaving fast unto the very same doe intercept the way, the Intestine or Omentum will slip into; which seemes no more abhorrent unto reason than that we see the very Load stone doth this and that way distract Iron after it through the thicknes of a board that's laid betwixt. Sucickard indeed according to the opinion of others doth alter the manner, but the matter seemed to come to the same effect. First saith he, they propine to the infirme the filings of Steele in the best old Wine, then outwardly apply to the part affected the load-stone which againe constraines and ioynes together the broken skins that are ready to fall asunder, which when 'tis done, they spread upon a Plaster of Dogs-skin the Root of the great Comfrey contused and made into a Poultice, which being laid upon the part affected, they say they heale many in the space of eight dayes. 10

Lib. 7. Chir. c. 15 in Keligraph. cap. 7.

Lib. 1 p. 54

To conclude, lastly who can deny the experience observed in the Pragensian Swallow-knife, where likewise the Magneticall Emplaster was used, and the way shewed then where the Section was fittest to bee made. In our Rustick something not unlike this is observed: for upon that place where a piece of the Magneticall Emplaster

was layed, there arose a little kind of swelling, yea the sicke man then perceived a certaine motion of the knife towards that part. But whence all this? Iooth no other wise then from the vertue of the tractive faculty of the Load-stone, and other things likewise endowed with an Attractive quality. Who therefore, these things well considered, could say that the pulverized Load-stone is nothing worth, and in vaine to be prescribed for extraction of Iron, and to be mixt in Medicaments?

The third Section.

Of the very Incision of the Ventricle, and extraction of the Knife.

THe Body being well and rightly fitted with Balsamick oyles and other things necessary, at last the ninth day of Iuly Stylo nostro was appointed for the operation. There met therefore with the Deane of the faculty of Physicke, the most excellent Physitians, honourable members of the same Colledge, as also the Students, Masters of our Art, together with the most experienced Chyrurgion and Cutter of the Stone, Master Dan. Schwabius my Gossip and Venerable friend now in Heaven. When all things therefore were ready at hand as well externall and internall Cordialls, as other Chyrurgicall's, the Divine Assistance and Benediction being first invoked, the Rusticke who with an undaunted courage waited the Section, was bound to a wooden Table, and the place being marked out with a Coale, the incision was made towards the left side of the Hypochondrium some two fingers breadth under the short Ribs, according to the direction, and first the skin and that fleshie pannicle there

(there was no fat seene) and then the subiected Muscles, as also the Peritonæum was cut and opened. And although the Ventricle did somewhat sinke downe, and avoyding our fingers ends did not so presently admit of apprehension, and a little staid the Operator and standers by, yet at length attracted and contracted with a small needle crooked, it shewed that the knife was there, which being laid hold on, and the poynt brought upwards, the Ventricle above the same was a little incised, and the knife successfully extracted, which was viewed by all that were standing by, and greatly applauded both by them and the Patient himselfe, who professed that this was the very knife he some few dates before had swallowed, but the wound it selfe when the knife was drawne forth was quickly allayed.

Position the 6.

That the worth of the Ventricle it is great, the benefit greater, the necessity greatest, yet the wounds thereof not to be reckoned of (if they touch not the upper part of the Orifice) as neither because of the membranous substance to bee thought mortall in themselves, yet not voyd of danger.

THere are indeed three Spring heads, to wit, the Disease, the Cause, and the Effects from whence doe flow the number of those that are properly called Indicants, the Curatory regarding the Disease, the Preservatory which respect the Cause, and the Vitall, this lookes unto the effects: yet many things there are, which the Physitian necessarily must heed in the consideration of Diseases, not as the prime Indicants, but the Indicants and Co-indicants of the true, as is gathered out of Galen. 11. M. M. c. 13. & 9. M.M. 3. Amongst these by best

right the part affected challengeth to it selfe the Chiedome, whose reason and consideration is esteemed to be of so great moment that by many it hath beene placed among the primary Indicants, for it not onely sheweth with the finger as it were the true Indicants, and so inuesteth the nature of Signes, but conferreth much to the insinuation of the things that are to bee done, and their naturall administration. Moreouer it suggesteth the Prognosticke grounds, and plainely teacheth what issue the Disease may haue. In wounds indeed not onely the greatnesse of the wound and malignity of the cause, but the excellency and præcellency of the part affected is to bee regarded, whereby to we might be able to declare whether the wound thereon inflicted bee deadly, or dangerous, or not deadly. For this excellency hath concomitant both vtility and necessity, if now then we shall consider the Ventricle, may not an undoubted Prognosticke of the wounds thereof bee made? This part it hath the notablest place of worth, because both suggesting to the whole body the greatest profit, and is to the same exceeding necessary. For as man cannot naturally prolong life without meat and drinke, so neither can he want the Organ of the same appointed for concoction. There are indeed many examples of those that not onely for many dates but moneths too, yea yeares haue liued without any meat or drinke, as note Smetius in Miscellan. p. 551. Lang. Lib. 2. ep. 27. Donat. Lib. 7. Med. Hist. mir. cap. 1. & lib. 4. c. 14. Schenk. lib. 3. obs. med. 39. &c. Ioubert. lib. 1. Parad. 2. Quercitan. Diætetic. Poly. Hist. p. 204. Hildan. Centur. 5. p. 113. Sennertus. lib. 3. Practic. par. 1. S. 1. c. 2. and others. But as these are reckoned among the rarer things of nature, so their life too was very miserable vntill they came againe vnto the naturall meanes. Wherefore Nature prouided for all Creatures a stomach, that the food assumed at the mouth, should be by the same receiued, being receiued, digested, being digested distributed to all the other parts of the body. Zacutus Lusitanus notes of a boy often yeares of age, that for 3. yeares liued without a braine. But of the same Zacutus

Lib. 1. De prax. med. adm. Obs. 4.

it

it is evident, that in a certaine boy that had the consumption of the lungs, they were not to be found (the Region of the Thorax after his death being dissected) but onely a kind of mucilage growne to ẏ Aspera Arteria: and that in a Girle of three yeares of age, dead of a continuall Quartan Ague, the lungs also were so wasted that nothing of them appeared but onely the skin full of purulent matter, yet not once having complained ('tis to bee accounted strange) of any Cough, or ever spat any filthinesse.

I have observed here at Regiomontium of a Dropsie-woman that was restored, made shift to rub out for a whole yeare, so, as to goe to Church and to goe about her domesticke affaires, after that dyed suddenly of a Feaver. In whose Abdomen there was found a little relicke of the Liver, but quite corroded. We read in Schenk that there was nothing found of the Liver and Spit in Matthias Ortelius. (*) It appeareth out of Ægineta &c. that many women have lived, and can live without a Wombe. Moreover Telesius witnesseth. Lib. 5. rer. nat. c. 28. and out of him Hildan, Cent. 4. Obs. Chyrurgic. 51. that in one that dyed of a continuall disease there was not any portion of the heart found, but onely the coate thereof. But that any man ever wanted a Ventricle or stomack, as I remember, I never observed among Physitians, for nature would not have the food offered raw and indigested to the parts, but first prepared and throughly sifted in the stomacke. Hence also it is that the health and safety of the whole body depends upon the good disposition of the stomacke: when this is well all the body is well, but when the same is ill affected, a crude and vitious Chyle is subministred to the Liver the vitiousnesse whereof a second coction can no way mend, else also after that an impure blood not without detriment of health is supplyed unto every part. This the benefit and necessity of the Ventricle now long since did Agrippa Menenius declare at the Senate, being a Patrone for the Commonalty of Rome in an elegant Apologue, and concludes that the stomacke nourishes the body so long as it is nourished, and preserves it so long as it is

(*) Lib. 6. c. 88. & lib. 3. c. 72. Ætius tetrab. 4. Serm. 4. c. 76. Nic. Flor. Ser. 3. Tr. 3. c. 26. Lang. l. 2. Ep. 39. Benivent. de abdit. c. 11. Christ. à Vega com. ad Aph. 18. Lib. 8. &c. Paræus. Lib. De Hom. gen. c. 41. Glandorp. in specul. Chirur. p. 185. Sche. l. 4. Obs. 303, 304, 305. Zacut. lib. 2. p. 156.

its selfe preserved, and that it is as it were the common Store-house, giving to every one its owne, and conserving the peace of all, as it is in Livie, as also Dionys. Halicarnassus, for which cause the Stomacke too is by Quintus Serenus adorned with a Royall Diadem, while he saith,

Lib. 6. Antiq. p. 607.

Qui stomachum Regem totius corporis esse
Contendunt, verâ niti ratione videntur.
Hujus enim validus firmat tenor omnia membra,
Et contra ejusdem franguntur cuncta dolore.

They that strive for the Stomacke to be King of the whole body, seeme to have good reason, for it being strong all the members are confirmed, and on the contrary being sicke are weakned. But hence must all the wounds of the Ventricle be proclaimed deadly? So indeed with Hippocrates have thought Celsus Lib. 5. de re Med. c. 26. Valleriol. Lib. 3. enarr. medic. p. 442. Forest. Lib. 6. Obs. Chirur. 5. Comm. Frambessar. Lib. 8. Canon. and consult. medic. 13. & Tagault. Lib. 1. Instit. c. 3. who for three causes affirmes that the wounds thereof are mortall. 1. Because the part it selfe is nervous and bloudlesse. 2. Because its use for conversation of life is perpetually necessary and beneficiall. 3. Because medicines cannot to this more inward part be commodiously applyed; many doe adde examples: So Amatus Lusitanus observes of a man that dyed of a slighter wound, of the Ventricle about the bottome, and other like examples also there are may be produced, which shew that a man may dye even of the slightest wounds.

Lib 6. Aph. 18.

Cent. 1. curat. 67. &c.

Indeed Galen long since somewhat doubted of the truth of this generall Rule. For in his Commentaries upon the said Aphorisme of Hippocrates, he saith, In the Ventricle it is doubted (to wit, that the wound is deadly) for they say some sometimes have bin wounded there, but seldome healed. And in sooth the Volumes of Physitians witnes; That even the deep wounds of the Stomacke have beene best consolidated. Albucasis writes that hee had cured the

Lib. 2. Meth. c. 503.

wounds

wounds of the Ventricle, and intestines. Christ. a Vega in his Commentaries to the quoted Aphorisme, reports of a Chyrurgion that swore that he had cured a man who being wounded in the Ventricle not long after he had eaten, did cast forth the Chyle by the wound. Fallopius confesseth that hee had cured a man and a woman from whom the meat and the Chyle egreded. Schenke out of the observations of Oetheus reports of some Chyrurgions, that constantly affirmed they had undertaken the cure of a Souldier, a strong and couragious man that by a Rustick Hunting-staffe was deeply wounded about the right Hypocondrium, whose stomacke on the right side being perforated restored the drinke and broth he had taken by the wound: the standers by in the interim having this Prognostick given, diligently advised that the wounded part of the stomacke brought forth, and the skin should bee fastened together with one and the same suture, and so afterwards the wound being successfully consolidated, the Patient recovered his former strength. The History of the Ventricle that was hurt and healed in the Pragensian Swallow-knife teacheth and confirmes the same. Some few yeares agoe (as I received it from credible men) a certaine Partiners man living at Dantzike, a few houres after that he had eaten some Herring and raw Cowcumbers, was wounded by another in the stomacke, the Chyrurgion was called who seeing that the wound was deep, and supposing the Cure more difficult, for the matter remaining which hee had swallowed did artificially extract the same, and so afterwards successfully wove out, and finished the Web of this Curation.

Cap. 12 de Vulnerib. Lib 3. obs. 122. Cent.

Matthews writes of a certaine Carter, that after supper was wounded by a knife into the Abdomen, but in a moneths time the Ventricle grew together, and the sicke man was healed. To this experience there are reasons that doe accord, for the Ventricle does not a little participate of the fleshy substance, lurking among the common membranes therefore by the vertue thereof the concretion and coalescence of the wound might be well dispatched: for

quæst. Medic. 21.

wee see even daily that the necke of the Bladder having likewise a little carnosity is healed, when the stone is thence extracted. For this same wound Feliz Wirtz hath the best way of cure. Infinite examples testifie that the wombe which hath the like substance with the Ventricle being oftentimes dissected, hath beene againe very well consolidated. See Dodonæus, p. 282. Cornar. consult. medic. p. 118. Hoch steter. Decad. 6. Obs. 3. in Schol. Francisc. Rousset. tr. de part. Cæsar. & Bauhin. in append. eiusdem tract. Sennert. Lib. 4. Pract. part. 1. S. 2. c. 16. & part. 2. S. 6. c. 8. Then who would deny to the membranous and nervous parts the Bailsame wherewith as they may be conserved, so too afterwards may they be united and cured, if nature be first helpt with Art. Secondly it facilitates the Cure, because things taken at the mouth, yea and outwardly applyed may more easily be insinuated into the wound. Hence it is not ill concluded with Paræus: wounds that pierce the substance of the Ventricle, the Chyrurgeon shall not let them alone as deplorable and remedilesse, yea nor spare labour nor industry in the sedulous Curation of them, for a doubtfull hope is better then a certaine desperation. But yet if they bee inflicted upon the upper Orifice, they are to be reckoned most dangerous, for the Region abounds with Nerves derived a Sextæ conjugationis pari, whence arise exquisite senses and more bitter anguishes, yea Convulsions which in wounds are affirmed mortall, as also Bilious vomitings more lacerating the wound, these are to be feared. And last of all the use of internall Remedies is not so fitting, since they when they are taken sinke into the bottome.

In Chirur. p. 221.

Lib. 9. Chir. c. 51.

Hipp. S. 5. aph. 2.

Cels. l. 5. c. 6.

Of

Of the Consolidation of the wound.

The 4. Section.

The knife being successfully brought forth, and the Patient eased of his bands, the wound was in that manner as was fitting cleansed, and the Abdomen that was incised, closed up with 5. Sutures, but by their interstices the Balsame was inunged warme, and Tents impregnated with Balsame laid thereon, and then a Cataplasme of Bole, the white of an Egge, and Allum to avert all inflamation laid upon that. About five in the evening he tooke this sequent decoction with the sequent portion of powder.

℞. *Herb. Betonic. Savical.*
Matrisylv. Pyrol. aa. M. 1.
Tormentill. M. ß.
Coq. in. S. q. Aq. Simp.

Then:

℞. *Colat.* *unc.* 3.
Ad. Syr. D. Hyssop. *unc.* ß.
Misce.

℞. *Pollin. nn. Mosch.* *unc.* 1.
Oculi Cancr. *unc.* 1. *D.* 3.
M. F. Pulvis.

This Evening too the Cataplasme was taken away, and the Septicke Emplaster applyed.

The second day of the Disease, or the tenth day of July at seaven in the morning we met againe, that night hee had rested well, the pulse was a little quicker, the Urine

bloudy, with a Sediment of grumous or clotted bloud. The wound we saw well disposed, and the Patient complained not of any dolor, the wound was mundified with Wine, and two of the sutures being taken away, and the Balme instilled, the Emplaster was laid on againe. This day too he dranke of the broth of a Capon, wherein these following hearbes were boyled:

℞. *Herb. Veronic. Pycol.*
Alihemill. ana. M. ß.
Stratiot. Hypericon. ana. M. ß.
Agrimon. M. 2.
Flo. Cordial. An. Piss.
in Colatura parum ebull.
Cons. Scabios. Melis. Ana. unc. 1. ß.

About five a Clocke in the after noone a binding up againe was ordered after the manner aforesaid, and being somewhat costive, a suppository was administred, but without effect. Towards night he tooke another draught of the former decoction with the powder.

The third day of the Disease, and the eleventh of Iuly at seaven in the morning the wound was bound up againe after the manner aforesaid, two sutures more being taken away. This night he had slept but a little, for almost all the whole day before he had slept soundly. His Urine was yet bloudy, his Pulse somewhat remisse and commendable enough, yet felt he a kind of tension with dolor in the left Hypochondrium, and having had an Enema infused of the decoction of Barley made up with Cassia and Sugar, but felt not afterwards any evacuation, the sequent was prescribed, that the more succesfully the portion of clotted bloud might be dissolved; for Valeriol. in Obs. will have Savory to doe very much herein.

℞. *Herb. Emollient. an. M.* 1.
Saturei. Melilot.
Chamam. Aneth. An. M. ß.

Fl.

Fl. Chamam. Verbasc. an. P. 3.
Sem. Lini. Fenegr. Fenicul. Ana. D. 1. ß.
Coq. in S. Q. Aq. S. R. Colat. Lib. 1.
Add. Elect. lenit. *unc. 1. ß.*
Mel. Anthos. *Dr. 6.*
Sal. Gemm. *Dr. ß.*
M. F. Enema.

The effect hereof was very commendable: for a great deale of excrement we saw dyed with a kind of blackneſſe. Alſo that troubleſome Tenſion was eaſed, being annoynted at that time with the oyles of Molleine and Dill. At five a clocke after the accuſtomed manner, all things were adminiſtred in the binding up of the wound.

The fourth day of the Diſeaſe and the twelfth of the moneth, the ſame courſe was obſerved in the mundification and deligation. He had ſlept well, his veine yet was ſomewhat red, his pulſe a little fainter: in Pullet broth the ſequent herbs were boyled.

R. H. Veronic. Agrimon.
Pyrol. Sanicul. an. M. 1.
Betonic. Tormentill. An. M. ß.
Rad. Symphyt. Mai. *unc. ß.*
Scob. Lign. Sanct. *unc. 1.*
Miſce.

His backe alſo was annoynted with Vng. Roſaceum. Nor was there any thing altered in that after noones deligation.

The fifth day of the Diſeaſe, and the thirteenth of the moneth, at ſeven in the morning we went againe to viſit our Patient, indeed he had then but an ill nights reſt, yet was there not any feebling of his ſtrength, and his Pulſe 'twas laudable. The Urine we ſaw of a gold colour, with a white Sediment, but very much and thicke: the Pus of the wound appeared good, and the coſtiveneſs was helpt

with the use of Clyster the wound as before was lookt unto, and which was done too in the after-noone.

The sixth day of the Disease, and the foureteenth of the moneth in the morning, the wound was mundified with Wine, impregnated with Myrrhe and Aloes, and the deligation ordered after the usuall way. His tongue being somewhat dryer was humected with Mel Rosatum, but his necke was annointed outwardly with the oyle of sweet Almonds. And the same was observed and performed in the evening.

The seventh day of the Disease, and the fifteenth of the moneth he had a quiet night of it, his Pulse strong enough and now seemed to bee safe, the wound after the usuall manner was bound up, and the same done againe in the after-noone.

The eighth day of the Disease, and the sixteenth of the moneth there was no alteration made. Hee dranke this day some small portion of Rhubarbe infused Cum Syr. Dysent Dorner, which gave him but one stoole. All the other dayes after untill the foureteenth of the Disease, the same manner of deligation and mundification was observed, but that the Balsame was not so often used, least the wound might come sooner to consolidation than was fitting, and from the Myrrhed wine also we did abstaine.

The things that were done afterwards when these dates were ended are but slight, and not worthy the rehearsall. Howbeit the Ordinance of his diet was held to bee exact. For though nature be accustomed to grosser meates, yet by reason of the Ventricle that was hurt alteration of diet for a time was needfully to bee appointed. That negotiation by reason of crudity might not bee troublesome to the wound and the Patient to himselfe. And hence had hee untill the foureteenth day his drinke given him moderately warme.

And so by the grace and clemency of the Omnipotent Jehova, and supreame Director, and with the singular industry and dexterity of the Physitians and Chyrurgion, our Rusticke Swallow-knife was restored to very good

health,

health, who now complaines not any thing of any dolors o' the Ventricle, but being returned to his accustomed diet and ordinary calling, with us gives thankes to the immortall God. To him therefore bee the glory, praise, and honour for ever and ever, Amen.

Position 8.

As the suddaine closing of the wound of the Ventricle, so too the excretion of clotted bloud by Vrine is to bee reckoned for a benefit of a provident nature.

The admirable efficacy of nature in the profligation and curation of Diseases can with no commendations be sufficiently set forth, and with no sharpenesse of understanding enough searcht into and unfolded: for even those things, which we see before our eyes are accounted as impossible, nature alone doth execute and bring to a wished end. Shee it is that excites the lurking sparkes of an inbred heate, and fights against the violence of Diseases, and usually overcomes them. Shee it is that even to amazement often times expells a noxious humour by the secret pores, and puts it far from our bodies. Whence not lesse prettily than truely and learnedly is nature by Baricellus entitled The Captaine, and the Prefect defending the body from the Ambushes and Assaults of a Disease, for however a disease the bitter enemy of health may bandy up a force of various Symptomes and Accidents, whereby in a hostile manner to assault the parts of the body; yet Nature like a iealous Defendor endeboureth to preserve it, and the powers thereof from the incursions of symptomes, and insidiations of the Affects, and with all her might intentively, whereby she may have the victory. Doth not Nature by the excitation of internall heate succouring the disease discusse, and consume whatsoever might hinder

Lib. 2. De Hydronos. nat. c. 34.

their Sence and voluntary motion, that whom not the laborious hand of the Curer, not the acute industry of Physitians, nor the diverse kinds of medicaments have beene able to restore, she alone hath vindicated from the violence of death and the disease? How often are the Apoplecticks, who were thought presently to give up the Ghost, by the benefit of nature recollecting her powers to the depulsion of what was offensive, healed and revived? And whence by Law it was provided, that not these that had the charge of the enterments, or the Bearers should presently Coffin up those whom they tooke for dead, since in them especially if over-whelmed with the Apopler, Epilepsie, or suffocation of the Mother, the soule may often lurke, which being excited, endues the body againe with spirit and life. If such bodies likewise doe not presently dissolve with rottennesse and corruption, they shall not be delivered up for burriall till after the course of seventy two houres expired, wherein it happens that the humours are at a stay and will not be moved, because the Moone in that time will have run through one signe of the Zodiacke, by the vertue whereof, the decurse of the humours is in bodies perfected.

Lemn. Lib. 2. De occult. Nat. Mir. c. 3. Foreest Lib. 10. Obs. 79. Hol. see also Avicen. 1. 1. Tr 5. c 12. Cent. 4. Curat. 2.

Amatus Lusitanus recites a story worth the observation; A Girle saith he of Ferrarie, stricken with the Apopler, was of all the Physitians held for dead, but the mother loving her exceedingly, did not so easily allow that she should bee buried, and the more, because she had understood of others, that those that are suddenly snatcht away with grievous Diseases, and reckoned for dead, should not so easily and on a suddaine be committed to the Clergy. The Mother therefore though all said nay, made the Girle to bee kept with her for three dayes, and the third day the Girle revived, as if shee had beene risen from the Grave. How doe women that are suffocated with the mother, and presently reckoned for dead, by the strength of nature alone, as it were take life againe, as witnesseth the Volumnes of Physitians? The History of that Patron of Collein is notable, whose House is there at this day to bee seene in the New

Market

Market, the whether by strangulation of the Mother, or as others will, taken suddenly away with the Plague, is buried for dead. But the Bearers they knew of a little Ring that was left upon her fingers, wherefore the next night after goe secretly to the Grave, dig up ŷ Coffin and open it, what comes of it? she that was buried raiseth up her selfe and takes the Bearers Lanthorne, that being struck with feare were flying away, and makes hast home to her Husbands house, by whom after wards being knowne, and a good ordinance of dyet used, she recovered and bare three Sonnes, whom she brought up to beare Rule in the Ecclesiasticall Ministery, as Camerarius hath it. How often are many that have beene a long time lame, feebled and shrunke up, to wit, being strucke with anger, feare, or sore affrighted with the danger of fire, suddainely restored unto very good health, as examples witnesse in Valeriola. Lib. 2. Observ. Medic. obs. 4. & p. 164. Donat. Lib. 7. Hist. Med. Mirab. 9. Zacut. Lib 1. De med. Princip. Hist. p. 255. Schenk and others. Secondly nature also usually by waies altogether abstruse, and the secret pores wonderfully expells forth of the body a peccant humour in the body, and lying in waite for life, that, that which before had mockt the industry of the Physitian, should by Nature afterward alone be overcome and driven away. She opens what are shut, no was it were useless destinates them for use. Cl. Arnisæus, as witnesseth Cl. Horstius, observed in a young thiefe that was dissected, the Anastomosis or coniunction of the Vena cava & Arteria venosa, as also of the Vena cavalis, from the great Artery to the Vena Arteriosa, to be no more open than in an Infant new borne. How likewise the obliterated Vessells in the diseased of the Dropsie, may againe bee opened for the safety of the sicke by the benefit of nature alone, and the serous matter thence evacuated, practice doth teach: But what's to bee said of the motion and pregresse of vitious humours, by wayes never enough to be perceived? Of matter evacuated by Urine from the Thorax among infinite examples Registred in Authors, that may be testified, which the famous

Cerot. 7. Obs. 46.

Epistol. Med. p. 459.

Vide Forest. c. 19. Obs. 33. Beniv. c. 42 Donat. Lib. 4. c. 21 Sennert. Lib. 3. pract. c. de Hydrop.

mous Sennertus hath noted as well in Lib. 2. Pract. p 2. c. 11. as in other places of a certaine young Student, who in the yeare one thousand five hundred twenty three, received a wound in and through his Breast by a narrow bladed Sword, on the right side about the third rib, neere the Arme-pit, and going forth at the Region nigh the Backe-bone, so that no doubt was made but that the Lungs were hurt, since the spirit too with a great sound issued at the wound, and a very great abundance of blood was effused &c. This man at first delected some blood by stoole, but the matter of blood, which was gathered together betwixt the Muscles and the skin in great abomdance and together had possessed the neck, and caused there a manifest humour without any coughing, was evacuated by retching, effecting spittle white enough and plentifull. Who will not say that heere the secret naturall Conflux of Hippocrates takes place? Who will not wonder at the imperscrutable motions and passages of nature. ξύρροια

But since even this wounded man was not onely as hee wished, by the grace of God at short time cured, but also at this very houre is well, and from that time unto this hath not felt any trouble in his respiration, nor in his other actions Vitall, Animall or naturall, and for thirteene yeares lived safe and sound in a much desired Wedlocke, albeit in most painefull practice and other publike occupations, for these together hee hangs up his vowed memoriall-Tables unto the most Good and Great God his onely preserver, and gives him devout thankes for so great benefits hitherto undeservedly bestowed upon him. Moreover hee gives and so long as life remaines, will ever give continuall thankes to his most diligent Physitian, the famous Sennertus his quondam Master, for his faithfull care, praying for his healthy old age, and the continuance of his strength and all prosperity. But thou O God protect under the shadow of thy wings too, ever to come the same man before wounded, and stoutly defend him against the envy and calumny of the wicked, and at last out of the most troublesome

blesome race of this perfidious age, vouchsafe to call him away into the heavenly Academy.

These the benefits of Nature providently and exceedingly well working, our Rusticke also hath the experience of, partly in that most suddaine occlusion of the wound of the Ventricle, after extraction of the knife, and partly in the evacuation of concreted blood by Urine. That the internall constitution of the Ventricle was able to promote, being more plaited and folded with many foldes, which if dilated doe forth-with againe goe together; this the inexplicable goodnesse of nature, after the Divine mercies. For I pray, what molestation, what concourse of Symptomes would have risen if the blood had remained without the Vessells? certainely it had rotted and caused a feaverish heate. But if you shall enquire the waies by which the blood might bee carried downe to the Raines, and by the Urine evacuated, you'l scarce find them plaine, it suffiseth that they are knowne to nature, whose motion if the Physitian diligently observe, hee will bee able easily to imitate her. The whole body is indeed confluxible and perspirable, confluxion is one, perspiration is one, all parts are consenting, as witnesseth Galen. Lib. 6. Epidem. Lib. 3. De natur. Facult. &c. Hence Nature hath evacuated matter contained in the top of the Thigh by the mouth, in an other as observes Horstius. Lib. 4. Chirurg. Obs. P. 2. p. 353. shee hath forced downe the matter of Tumor about the right knee unto the Ventricle, and by vomit cast it up againe. Hence as testifieth Hildan Cent. 1. Obs. 81. An abscesse about the shoulder being too late opened, the humour seeking his way downewards by the bottome of the belly, hath flowed down into the privities, and the Naturall heate being extinct hath begotten a Gangreene, and by and by after a Sphacell or mortification, but of these enough.

Position 9.

As the great wounds of the parts are not to bee left to a Prognosticke onely: So neither are small wounds to be dis-regarded, for of every kind of wounds men may dye, as *Hippocrates* teacheth, and experience confirmes.

TWo things there are which the Physitian in his practice must especially detest, to wit Timidity, and Audaciousnesse: for it, as Hippocrates de Lege witnesseth, argues the impotence; this the ignorance of Art but both expose the Patient to a more eminent danger; for him whom Nature would have kept up, they thrust into the Grave. Wherefore in Diseases that are full of danger, the Physitian must be of a ready Judgement, his prudence must direct the course of a dangerous Curation. But in lighter diseases he must set apart all over-boldnesse, that the malady prevaile not against hope, and the sicke-man dye, which as in all other diseases so in wounds must very heedfully bee regarded.

Wounds exceedingly mortall, and of all held for incurable, are usually cured by the strength of nature, thy goodnes of the temperament. Also lighter wounds and which are almost of no moment, have commonly found but a mortall issue, the wounded substance of the Braine it selfe, and a portion thereof being lost, no man but would say that it was to be given up for a deadly wound, yet beyond hope have men so wounded bin very well recovered, as witnesse Vallerial. Lib. 4. Obs. 19. Lib. 5. Obs. 9. Lib. 6 Obs. 4. Hildan. Cent. 4. Obs. 1, 2, 3. And a Cruce de Vulnerib. Lib. 1. tr. 2. c. 14. and others quoted in Schenk. Lib. 1. Obs. 40. 42. Indeed Amat. Lusitanus. Cent. 3. Cur. 41. in Comm. is of opinion, that with a little portion of the Braine extracted, not onely the Patient almost always dyes,

dyes, but also if it so happen that any doe scape, that he remained deafe and dumb &c. that the other is true, infinite examples can testifie, especially ỳ which Petræus relates of a Boy wounded in the head, who although hee lost too much of the substance of his braine —— yet was hee not onely very well recovered, but also there was not any of his Animall actions hurt, and the same Boy I saw with mine eyes in the yeare 1615. first when I studied at Marpurg, he was lusty and very crafty, not onely in his employments, but also villanies. Who would beleeve that a man with a small bullet shot into his bowells out of a brasse Trunke could have escaped safe? which yet we read in Valleriola did thus happen unto one. So doubtlesse where Nature playes her part well, and the faculties are firme, there's no wound to be reckoned of any danger, according to Galen: but where they are infirme, or some other cause also shall molest, nature quickly failes even about a slender wound. Now long since Hippocrates hath witnessed as much in his boy Philias, to whom, from but the denundation of the bone in the fore-head, a feaver happened, which the lividnesse of the bone received, and by and by after death it selfe. Some-what not unlike this fell out here at Regiomont: for but some few yeares agoe a young Student of an excellent towardnesse was by an yole knave wounded to the very bone on the fore-head, nigh the Coronall future, the fourth day he felt the accession of a feaver, and with a Prognostick given the seventh day dyed. The Captaine of a great Ship as witnesseth Hippocrates, with the Anchor having brused his fore-finger and the bone of his right hand, an inflamation and Convulsion followed after, and the thirteenth day he dyed. Out of Pliny we have it, that M. Æmilius Lepidus of his great Toe, being quashed at the entrance of his bed-chamber, gave up the Ghost. It is evident out of Valleriol, of Ludovicus Vives that famous man, that of a small wound and altogether despicable, received in the palme of his left hand, scarce piercing the flesh nerr the skin, with a Convulsion that suddainely arose dyed. The like you may see in Hildan.

Tom. 2. Nosologi disput. 36. quæst. 10.

Lib. 4. obs. Med. 9.

10. Meth. Med.

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Lib. 7. nat. Hist. c. 73.

Lib. 3. enarrat. Med. p. 444.

dan. Cent. 1. Obs. 21, & 5. Obs. 2. &c. Forest. lib. 6. Obs. Medic 49. 50. Gemm. lib. 1. Cosmocritic. c. 6. Matth. quest. med. 27. Sennelt. tr. 6 Pract. p. 371. About some foure yeares agoe and more, a Noble-man L. Marshall of of the field not far from Mount-Royall in Borussee in a Duell, had given him from another Nobleman, likewise a very small wound in the Abdomem without hurting the Ventricle and intestines, but he, before a little halfe houre quite spent, presently gave up the ghost. A certaine other Electorall Courtier in some brabbles received a small wound in the Legs, but forth-with expired. Such mischances, alack! doe almost every day fall out, but in the explication of their causes many seem to be at a stay: There are those that ascribe the successe of the unlookt for events to the peculiar disposition of the Stars, and that also an unlucky issue followes after the evill Aspect of the Planets, but after the benigne Aspect likewise the like effect. But since this cause is both Universall and very remote, it may easily be hindred with those that are more neare, whereas in dying particular causes may prevaile. Others with Matth. say that the cause is in the condition & nature of the open Aire, when from the coldnesse thereof a wound may easily receive alteration, Hippocrates, Lib. 5. Aph. 20. and else-where saith: ἕλκεσι τὸ μὲν ψυχρὸν δακνῶδες, that the cold is a biting enemy unto Ulcers, whereunto Galen. 5. M. Med. 12. subscribes, which in the wounds of the head is not to be thought unreasonable: for for that cause as Paræus, at Paris the wounds of the head are observed to bee more mortall than at Avignon, and on the contrary with us the wounds of the shins are slighter than with them. For at Paris the aire is cold & moist, but at Avignon the heat thereof more intense, whereby the humours made liquid flow more downe-wards. For the like cause the wounds of the head at Bologna are esteemed mortall, which at Rome though are very easily cured, and on the contrary the small wounds of the Legs are scarce curable at Rome, whtch at Bologna admit an easie consolidation, as witnesse Bald. Rons. d. Scorb. c. 1. vide et Cl. Senn. Tr. 6. Pract. 373. Amat. Lusita.

Lib. 9. Chirur.

Lusitan. Cent. 6. Cur. 100. Thirdly many there are who suppose we are to cast one upon nature her self, for say they, if her constitution be laudable, the naturall Balsame vigorous, all things yet goe well, and even incurable wounds usually gaine an happy issue. But if Nature bee not of that good cheere, the blood exceedingly corrupt, and nature her selfe seeme as it were for to dissolve, there verily even the slight and superficiall wound is made mortall. In these subitaneous chances I may say wee must have respect chiefly to the passions of the mind. The aire can doe much, but successively, for neither will it cause a momentany alteration, nor will the corruption of Nature her selfe so so much as be able to induce, with the concourse of Symptomes a successive destruction, but after a slight stroke or small wound scarce have they beene able to inferr a suddaine death. I altogether conceive that there are three affections of the mind, that cause this mortality, to wit, violent anger, exceeding feare, as also suddaine terrour or affrightment. Which way these three may alter a man otherwise in good health, it is sufficiently manifest out of Physitians Bookes, and daily experience doth teach as much.

Hildans conceite is not amisse, that of all the perturbations of the mind anger is the fiercest, and a very fruitfull mother of infinite mischiefes, because as Galen hath it, by too much eragitating ŷ humours weakning the naturall heate, convulsion of the Nerves stirring up of grievous fits in the body, she doth not onely change the nature of man into a most cruell bestiality as it were, but also expose the same to most eminent danger. Indeed Galens opinion is, that no man can dye of anger: but not onely the examples alleadged in Hildan. But there are more also that evince the contrary, especially if on a man that's too much enraged a wound be inflicted, although it be but small, not because as 'tis commonly supposed: Er hat im dat Oort des lebens getroffen, You have taken life in that place, as if in the body life did walke up and downe, and that if that part where life then resides be wounded, a man

Cent. 1. Obs. 18.

Violent Anger.

L. c.

presently at that time must loose the same, but rather because the humours and spirits being agitated by anger, and the heat too much quintnes. yea by the affluxe of humours usually extinct, the life must bee endangered: for so the Physitians have observed, that on such as were too impetuously stirred up with an impotent anger, the Apoplex hath fallen, and they suddainely have expired, of whom there are many examples that I could reckon up, which within these few yeares have fallen out at Regiomontium, but it pleaseth to reserve these for some other Discourse. Truely they chiefly are throughly sensible of a discommodity, hence who have gotten too hot a temperature of the whole body either by nature or a disease, for then the naturall heats may more easily be endangered. And what a suddaine amazement may doe, it is not unknowne, for this it causeth a suddaine hoarinesse, as it is to be seene by many in Marcell. Donat. Lib. 1. De Med. Histor. Mir. 2. p. 14. Nicol. Florent. Sueton. in vita Galbæ. Hadrian. Iun. Comm. de Coma. c. 10. Petr. Messin. Hispan. in Sylv. variar. Lection. Scaliger. Exerc. 313. Lemn. lib. 2. de Complex. 1. Schenk. and others, because the heats and spirits goe backe to the fountaine of life, and forsake the extremities, whereby cold is brought upon these parts, that not onely the beauty of the face is spoiled, but also young men are made hoary, yea and the wounded brought unto a suddaine and sometimes momentary destruction. And to conclude feare conceived in the mind doth presently exagitate the heart, obnubilate the understanding, perturbate the Animall faculties, and at length so vitiate and infect all our actions, that by the malignity thereof the imaginary faculty is disturbed from its state, the braine enfeebled, and the sick man not onely in a wonderfull manner obstructated, as Quercetanus, but also the vitall heat it selfe as it were suffocated. Wherefore if any one either with anger, fuming, or stricken with a suddaine terrour and over-much feare, shall receive a wound although but small, not without cause may the reason of his suddaine death bee referred unto these effects.

Excessive fear.

S. 1. Diær. Poly-hist. cap. 9.

Position

Position the 10. and last.

The use both of the Tents and Deligation ordered twice a day, as in this case it was, even so in other cases is it exceeding necessary.

IT is a golden Rule of our Divine Hippocrates where he saith: A veterum doctrinâ residere, & nova præter rationem commiuisci, cum per se temerarium est, tum in faciendo periculosum. To recede from the Doctrine of the Ancients, and to invent new wayes against reason is in it selfe as temerarious as in doing it is dangerous. For albeit there are many things left for this latter age to find out and amplifie, yet if the ancient things be altered and new induced against reason not so much for verities sake and utility, as for novelty and poore selfe glory, it will scarce be able to deserve excuse. The old Physitians who chiefly placed their endeavours upon Chirurgery, did furnish the same with exceeding great study, and intermitted nothing that might make for the perfection thereof, notwithstanding to goe backe from their Decrees is an offence that many neotericks can not satisfie. All other waies being left. our Patients case propounds two at least, one concernes the use of Tents, the other Deligation instituted twice a day; both they judge unnecessary, yea supervacaneous and to bee superseded for an unprofitable labour. For Casar Magatus and with him Septalius, whom too doe follow many Chirurgions with very ill successe, suppose, that there is no need of Tents in wounds, nor of deligation to be used twice a day, for thinke they Tents molest nature by distention, compression of the part affected, and excitation of dolors. Secondly that they availe nothing, since the vertue of the Medicaments without Tents can duely bee carried downe to the part offended. But how-

use of Tents.

ever

ever it bee to bee allowed that there is no need of Tents in wounds superficiall, straite and generating, but little Pus, as indeed hereunto consolidation to bee maturated as much as may bee, nor purposely retarded, not lesse ignorantly then impiously perswaded Fioravanta, and as for that cause not long since was Thessalus reprehended by Galen: yet other cases there are that necessarily require the use of Tents, because by the operation of Tents the Orifice of the wound is kept open, that thereat the Pus might issue. Secondly, that by the benefit of them the vertue of the Medicaments might arrive at all and every part of the wound, especially that from the bottome primarily consolidation and unition might bee made, least that by the upper part of the wound being closed, in the lower part an issue for the Pus might not bee afforded, which I have observed very often to fall out by the neglect of Tents but to produce examples it would bee hatefull, whereas in many it would easily move choller. Briefly with Tagaultius I conceive, that in eight Cases chiefly Tents are not to be neglected, but used.

4. m. Meth.

Briefly in 8 cases.

1. When wounds are either to bee enlarged or deterged, or when any thing from the bottome is to bee evacuated.

2. In hollow wounds where the generation of lost flesh is needfull.

3. In wounds altered by the aire and sordid, which need detersion.

4. In contused wounds.

5. In wounds which with Phlegmon or any other Tumor against nature doe much molest.

6. In those that are made by bitings, for every biting almost, as Celsus his opinion is, hath a kind of a poyson which is alwaies to be evacuated.

Lib. 5.

7. In those that must be handled about the bones.

8 Those that now by oldnesse have degenerated into Ulcers full of defluxions. These cases if the Chirurgian shall not well consider, and by neglect of Tents too much trust and attribute onely to his Emplaster, let him take heed

heed that he hath not experience of the like sad successes, such as Hildan commemorates. Read Aquapend. part. 2. Obs. 76. Chirurg. Lib. 2. c. 8. Peccet. Lib. 2. Chirurg. c. 14. Senn. Lib. 5. pract. 4. cap. 9. Cent. 4.

Secondly neither doe they esteeme deligation so necessary, that every day once or even twice the same should bee used, but sufficient, that at the first the wound bee opened and abstersed onely on the sixth or seventh day, and with new remedies administred, bound up: for that because with a more frequent deligation the wound with the open aire is altered, the temperament of the part destroyed, and that hence is generated a greater plenty of excrements, conglutination hindered, and that inflamation, dolor and the like doe readily follow after. But on the contrary if deligation bee more seldome and slowly used, that the Temperament of the part offended remaineth in its due state, that but little matter of excrements is begotten, that the naturall heate is conserved in its owne vigor, that all symptomes are precautioned, and that the cure of the wound may sooner and more successfully bee finished, for the nature of the part helped with externall Balsame of its very owne accord hasteth unto consolidation and averts the symptomes to bee feared. Notwithstanding as these may take place in wounds superficiall and but shallow Tagaultius so advising, and that deligation is to bee protracted untill the fourth day, except perhaps some violent dolor may come thereon, or some other troublesome symptome happen: yet in deepe wounds, I hold it to bee unfitting so to protract deligation, and against reason to swerue from the Counsells and Decrees of the Ancients. For there's no reason that wee should feare an intemperate aire, but especially the cold and moist, an enemy to wounds, since that may either bee avoyded or even with Art so corrected, that no damage can bee thence expected, if by the helpe either of fire or some thing else the aire bee disposed unto a fit temperatenesse, which being done, the naturall heat of deligation. Lib. 2. Chirurg. p. 207.

of the parts affected; whereon I willingly confesse turnes the hinge of all the Cure, is conserved in its due state, no alteration of the Temperament of the part followes after, nor will there bee a more plentifull heaping of excrements, then according to the nature of the wound. But these are two-fold, as wit-
3.M.M.4. nesseth Galen, thin and thicke, and they not alwaies so disposed that by vapour they might bee digested and vanish into aire; indeed these may bee in wounds and cannot bee removed and absterged but by the hand of the Physitian. What I pray will bee more necessary than continually to ease nature of that burthen, since these excrements and superfluities remaining, various and grievous symptomes may arise. But for other causes also a daily deligation in deepe wounds especially will bee necessary. That,

First indeed the Chirurgion well looke unto the state of the part, and of the wound it selfe, and that hee know the same, since wounds especially at unawares get that disposition, that either their flesh may luxuriate, or wormes therein be generated, or that something else come on it.

Secondly also, that hee fit the Remedies to the state and condition of the part and wound, for their constitution greatly requires that some Medicaments be dry, some moist, for neither during the whole time of the Curation will one Remedy be able to suffice.

Thirdly, that by daily deligation cleannes also may bee procured, which Hippocrates advertiseth to bee heeded, that the foulenesse of the bandages and clouts molest not the Patient.

Fourthly, because Pus beeing daily so evacuated, even nature alone hasteth to its Consolidation: for as sometimes shee alone doth accomplish this, so is she not able likewise to evacuate that.

To conclude, experience confirmes that by deligation often used if need were, the thread of the Curation is more easily and successfully woven out. And which the History of

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our Rusticke Swallow-knife can attest: for neither onely was the use of Tents so exceedingly profitable as it was needfull; but also deligation repeated twice a day was with exceeding great profit so ordered, and with happy successe, and the Consolidation of the wound dispatcht as one would wish.

But since the most Clement Jehova, and heavenly Arch-Physitian had by his fatherly grace the chiefe doing in this whole worke, to himselfe deservedly must the thankes be given, and He onely to be implored, that hereafter also by his gracious presence he would vouchsafe to bee present and President to all our actions. Let his Name bee blessed for ever and ever.

Amen.

A Treatise of the possibility of this Cure.

Cap. 1.

IF so Noble a Mystery to beget things new from the intemperatures of Fancy, and idle raptures of conceit, built on Maine glory without the sinewes of reason and experience, to strengthen such Relations that they may carry their owne weight through the difficulties of envy and perverse opinion, were to heape the burthen of many evills upon my selfe. First the generall suffrage of

the Judicious, who muſt proclaime ſuch a raſh undertaker, conſcious of ſelfe affection; a vanity which ſo blemiſheth the man (hould live in us, that it makes us but ſhadowes of what we repreſent. Secondly, a curſe from the ſubiect of this Art (which is man) of whoſe extremities and ſufferings ſuch erronious Traditions muſt be guilty, if any ſhould bee ſo infected with them as to doe hurt by them. Thirdly, the ſeducing of weake Practitioners, and poyſoning their Studies with ſuch falſe Tenets, even in their foundation of growth and infancy in ſuch imployments, on the ſucceſſe of whoſe beginnings, is partly built thoſe perfections their aptneſſe and naturall gifts are capable of, for in them they are encouraged, being enflamed with deſire, to confirme that in their knowledge, in which yet they are but imperfect, and onely have a ſnatch at: for having not ſeald with boldnes their Actions, (through a faint aſſurance of what they know) ſuch puzzles muſt needs affright them, with unneceſſary doubts, in all their executions: untill experience, bred up by tedious and ſevere obſervations living in the age of many yeares, and gray haires ſhould returne the infamy into my Grave, that when my Spirit hath met with peace and reſt, my aſhes ſhould bee rak't up in diſdaine by Poſterity, to repeate me with reproach and diſhonour, and this would be the fourth worſt and laſt miſchiefe I ſhould purchaſe to that remnant of me the earth muſt inherit.

Next although ancient Authors have mentioned ſuch wounds mortall, yet Galen ſuſpected a better ſucceſſe, if attempted.

Theſe times have confirmed ſome, and confuted many other able Writers in their Opinions concerning this matter.

We are not to conclude that Authenticke, although for many Ages accepted ſo, which experience the Mother of all confirmation denies.

The common allowance of the venime of Gun-powder met with no obſtacle from the Learned (and for much time) untill worthy Paſſer Gale refuted that errour, although

though the composition in it selfe carrieth no such evill: which must be well knowne to the famous Physitians of those dayes, but in the first invention of Gunus, and those violent materialls appertaining, the disasters (without a knowne remedy) happening, and the Chyrurgions of those times not considering that in such solutions there is a large separation of united parts, with a miserable rending of the muscles and nerves, through the furious breaking up of the confines of nature, with horrible confusions, through which evills thronging together intollerable dolours are bred, with inflamations, benummings of knowy parts, Fistula, nay the violation of all quiet in every member of the body is kindled, as feaver, sincope, convulsions &c. unto which symptomes in wounds of the fleshy parts the ancients were not accustomed, but stood amazed at their rage and deplorable endings; which in other divisions by sharpe speares &c. they were not disturb'd with onely meeting with calme distempers in respect of these, being not accompanied with such cause of accidents, (if they were not in the noble parts and mortall) as also since to their eye the perforations of Harquebuz-shot, and Lance-punctures, appeared of equall shape and danger outwardly.

By these examinations and events, they concluded there must be a venimous quality in the Gun-powder, by which it wrought such mischiefes in those parts where their fury hapned.

This opinion the Learned of those ages authorized, encountring no dentall for many yeares, such was the blind reverence those times held towards the authorities of their Grave Writers: A nice vertue (in my judgement) onely able to bridle an apt Genius, and to smother in the dust of ignorance and oblivion what ripe spirits may either adde to illustrate, beget to amplifie, or refute to make pure the substance, extents, and impurities of this noble mystery.

Now may not the Judgement of the Ancients concerning wounds of the Ventricle worke the same effects, to keepe in darkenesse such truths by their onely power: holding backe such happy attempts in the like misfortunes,

which perchance the ſtrength of nature (in ſuch neglect) by Fiſtulous cloſings hath labour'd to make manifeſt.

Have not many griefes contrary to expectation (even of the moſt learned) arrived unto happy ſucceſſe in healthfull concluſions? which then paſſing the teſt of a ſerious examination, the errours have been found to ariſe from the meere cenſure and allowance of ſome learned Phyſitions, without any mention, Hiſtory, or memory of their experience, to affirme ſuch deliveries for truth, on whoſe precepts, and by whoſe example, poſterity hath alſo rear'd to future times their workes, but further and more chiefly to let paſſe this kind of ſearch: when I conſider the infinite mercies of God in ſuch and the like miraculous Recoveries, and how apt and willing nature is, to preſerve the prerogatives of health inviolate from the hurt and invaſion of Diſeaſes, and being wounded with any griefe, how provident ſhe is to keep her ſelfe from greater evills, and laborious to free her fabricke from the preſent affliction, I cannot then ſo much wonder at, as not to beleeve ſuch great workes of nature made able by divine Providence, and aſſiſted by Art, as this fore-going Treatiſe maketh mention of, and experience witneſſeth.

Cap. 2.

Wherein ſome things of notable regard are diſcourſt of very pertinent to this matter, with a neceſſary digreſſion.

AMongſt many conſiderations in theſe Caſes, the diligent and expert hand of the skilfull Phyſitian (in whoſe knowledge lives that depth is required in dangerous cauſes) is to bee provided, to direct the will and power of nature to benevolent uſes, and to let her hurtfull and unneceſſary promptneſſe, otherwiſe in her owne

owne bounty she would destroy the good intended, as in many desperate solutions (through want of knowledge in the Physitian) shee doth, since the heaping of so many fluxions together, is but a suddaine and aboundant freedome in nature to send all aides thither, to redeeme the distrest member or part to a naturall quiet and proportion, which concourse of humours are converted to greater burthenings and oppressions, for it would bee vaine to thinke malignity of humours lurking in the body are altogether the immediate and sole causes of those bad symptomes, are frequent with profound and perillous solutions, since they are of different natures, some begotten from actuall emptyings, and some proceeding from naturall repletions and accidentall rottennes: neither doe I condemne that opinion, since the sharpeneſſe of some inflamations farre exceed others, which must proceed from a violent malignity of humours in the bloud, which being thrust out of the bowells of conserving heat alter into Pus, and beget the fouler putrifaction, for it is a notable signe, that if after a digest the alteration of those heapings paine and indouration continue, that there is a bad constitution to be handled, and therefore the greater evacuations to bee presumed necessary. (I will a little digresse) Since thereby a laudable pulling backe from the member afflicted, is brought to passe by bleeding, and purifying of the bloud by purgings is effected, for in all the duties and intentions of healing, the aboundance and bad qualities of bloud is very carefully to be respected and hindred, for without such effectuall corrections, there will bee but vile healing of wounds of small danger, and none produced in divisions of perill and profundity, because bloud is the Author of healing being directed and assisted, by and with the skill, method and medicine of the expert Physitians, I meane in parts (to bee united) and derived from bloud, and yet with great care must this be done, since some bodies cannot to the precepts of Physicke forsake their ordinary diet, or bee strictly kept and handled as the Rules of Art would enforce without perill, as in its proper Chapter shall bee showne. Thus much

Note.

A necessary digression.

much briefly, touching the excellency of nature in will and power, the Art and skill of the Physitian, to bring such wounds within the lists of possibility and Cure, in guiding that Will and Power, and the necessities of generall and particular evacuations urged from the cause, appearing, or threatned.

Chap. 3.

Wherein is toucht some other considerations concerning this matter.

OUr next consideration must reflect upon the part, which we must examine, to know if it be so necessary to life, as not totally in some functions, or a portion of their functions, to be spared without dissolving of the whole frame, and here indeed are some questions concerning the present occasion to bee answered.

Some may object, that in such wounds there must be a ruine of nutrimentall matter and substance partly produced through the visible griefe of what was and should bee united, and partly by deprivation of the vertue & faculties of the stomacke, since parts of grosser composition, and much lesse use to life, suffer under such and the like causes of the same effects.

Stronger reasons being added to the former, since in this Treatise we must consider that the Incision was made by the hand of the expert Physition, with large premeditations, where, when, and how to bring his attempts to good event, the Patient having much time before, drunke a balsamicke Oyle, thereby to infuse a quality of healing into the part, and to enable the member against this suffering, which in other wounds accidentally given we cannot alledge. These causes and helpes, to encourage

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us to proceed and strengthen our hopes, and that such balsamicke Oyles and medicines would in time of the wound (being administred) enlarge fever through disturbance, and their owne power in heate, by provoking vomits not easily, by an able and unhurt stomacke to be digested, but by adding its owne flame to that is kindled in the veines by the griefe, give a second and more dangerous fire unto the evill. To this may be replyed.

Cap. 4.

Wherein is gathered part of a full Answer to the Objects in the former, with some pertinent additions.

THough the duties of the Ventricle bee altogether necessary to maintaine life, and strength by the elimentall smell, yet such a quantity may keepe the fire of life yet glowing, and for much time, although the strength decay in some measure, or bee largely exhausted by such wants of supply. Nota.

To assure this, the heate of the stomacke by which the digestion is wrought, both actually and potentially in the first alteration is derived from the Heart, Liver, Arteries Veines, &c. and Muscles of the abdomen, as from the Fountaines, Channels and seates of all heat and spirits, by whose fire that excellent change of what we receive is potentially perfected, and actually by the Omentum and Muscles of the belly keeping the Ventricle warme, and defending it from the outward oppressions of cold.

Now the stomack being hurt by solution of lopnd parts, is not so aboundantly deprived of this heate, being not in it selfe (or but a small portion of it) as to beget a generall dissolving of nature, but onely depraved, and weakned, and the bloud may bee fed by nutriment received into it,

(though attained) and altered to laudable Chyle, sufficient to keepe the vitall heat, and naturall compositions from extinction, though not so plentifully to nourish them.

Next we may further conclude an ability in nature, concerning this matter, since many Histories mention, and have registred for Posterity, that nature (in the prolonging of life) hath bin by more strange and losse meanes fed and nourisht. Next, that although in the digestive duty by the excelling there is not such a totall and perfect alteration since a sweet change of our nutriment to enfeebled bodies must needs bee, in regard weake nature suddenly perish under corrupt and vitious alterations, and all this to be feared in respect of the want of power and heat.

Yet we may not suspect, but there will be a division of the most subtile parts of the nourishment we receive from the more grosse, though not a totall mutation. To enfeebled bodies a small quantity better nourishes, then fulnesse to oppression, whereby the vitall vigor yet quickning, the naturall duties may have a congruable portion (suitable to its strength) of nutriment, to turne into odoriferous juice, fit and pure to refresh the body.

Nota.

Moreover, although there should not bee that excellent concoction of it, yet the conduction of parts whither it be drawne and sent, would assist to perfect it to their owne uses, as the Liver, small Guts, meseraicke and veines, may alter an imperfect Chyle or matter fitted for such change, into the thinnesse and neatenesse of blood, sufficient to sustaine life untill such wounds be conglutinate, as from an infected Liver, every member sucketh an imperfect matter, and yet without any great heate for much time. But how necessary enfeebling by sparc Diet is in all perilous wounds, is not to bee dispatcht, unlesse a continued order of food deny.

Cap. 5.

In which is the Answer to the Objections fully explicated.

NExt, for what may be objected out of this treatise, thus much is granted, concerning the place of the wound, that it must bee in receipt of it like or neere this incision, for if other parts should also be perforate that carry in themselves a perill of death, it would bee foolishnesse to deny the conclusions, or to presume or hope by any reasons, that carry not in them the weight and truth of the cause.

By the Balsamicke Oyles imbibed I doe not conclude it so expedient, but that the Cure might have beene effected without it, and rather I suggest a conceit put in for variette, and bred from imagination of what it would bring to passe, then on necessity attempted. Nota.

My reasons are, if I would infuse a quality into a member so excellent and nice as the stomacke is, it must not be by any thing, which it or other parts may carry a loathing towards, there must bee that sweet and pleasant congruity, as there is betwixt flesh of good and pure Juice, and the constitutions of our bodies, that it may bee receibed and altered, next it must have affinity with the part in its owne complexion, as flesh hath with blood, of which it is made, for what is not so must beget disquiet, and from that a loathing. Nota.

But how Oyle and Balsamicke Medicines either by Art prescrib'd, or Nature produc'd, faile in all such needfull agreements with our bodies I need not here urge.

Next there must be time admitted, for to imbibe a quality, is to alter a member in vertues, or to adde or abate ability, as the matter requireth. To give unto it selfe a Nota.

power to thrust forth superfluities, but in this occasion it may bee presumed to render nature a heate gratefull in digestion even in the member it selfe contained, as in other parts, whereby it may bee made able to root out what is begotten, and defend it from other bad symptomes threatned, together with an aptnesse to absterge in corne and glew together, these are the intents of such infusion of qualities and these all differ in their operations, and therefore in their substances; and to adde unto the composition of the stomacke more heate then Nature bestowes upon it, or allowes usefull and convenient, would enflame it, a temper improper either to cleanse, digest, or
Lib 4. Pr & General. soder by as Weckerus witnesseth, but if it bee repiyed that such vertues are not to be infused, by giving the qualities of such intentions, as a quicke and sharpe effect to mundifie a soft and dry heate to incarne, or a dull and cold power to produce a Sicatrice (which were ridiculous to imagine) but by a benevolent vigor to assist Nature in her will to further these workes, since the other consultations must needs bee the noble parts, because they must be
47. Chaps. Pract. Gen wrought by different meanes, as Wickerus &c. when he disputes how distant in vertues nature and substance, remedy that shall beget quittore, glew together and make eschatre are, and to disturbe with so many differences the stomacke which was to suffer, it cannot be imagined needfull, but that it rather might give it nauseous then gratefull temper.

And why then should we shrinke from the benefits of nature, or doubt her worke, since without such suspitious applications, she hath brought to passe greater wonders then those which in her first Creation shee was endued with power to performe. Moreover we know the Balsamicke Dyles have all such vertues, for they cleanse by a sharpe and subtill forte, and incarne by a grosser and softer heate effecting the intent of Sicatrice, by binding moisture or the generation of it, therefore by the former objections, and reasons concluded hurtfull, as assuredly it is.

But

But as some have thought, Balsame hath an emplastick body, yet it carries not that body with it in the infusion of qualities, because of the alteration of it in the stomacke, from all likenesse it possessed in its owne figure, neither is that body so necessary and allowable to infuse qualities, but a more subtill and thin rather to be chosen.

In which consideration I must ever applaud the wound drinkes now in practice, which may bee so ordered as to retaine a delight in nature to receive them, and may be so fitted, as to consort with an especiall aliment--- and so to be by nature accepted: moreover there must bee a difference betwixt things in action and things acted, because Medicaments in their power effect most commendably when diseases are extant and in force in the body, not to discharge future, (I meane such as are not threatned in the growing defects and superfluities of nature) of which sort wounds ant their symptomes as they rest simply in themselves, cannot be reckoned, but (may I confesse) partake worse qualities by evill and vitious heapings and constitution, which may bee lessened & curbed in by the skilfull Artist, and yet be no argument to feare what doth not appeare, thereby to move the pouring in of many ill relisht medicaments, with intent to let what may bee, yet doth shew it selfe but to suspition onely; or to infuse what it is naturally possest of, or to hinder what in its owne strength it labours to doe: and that most effectually, excelling the hand of Art in our best provisions.

Master Clowes Workes abounds both with excellent remedies of this nature.

Cap. 6.

More able Reasons in briefe collected, witnessing the Cure of these wounds.

FUrther to answer this possibility of Cure wee are to consider, whether the part be the very seat of life, as the heart and liver: or so necessary to life as the Gullet, Wind-pipe, Lungs, spleene, gall, kidnies, &c. or so violent in their

accidents, with their necessity of being whole and perfect in the service of noble parts, since that they beget furious accidents that assault the whole body, as the nervous part of the stomacke, Diaphragma, braine, especiall medall &c. or so unfitted with the matter of unition as ỹ small Guts, upper part of the Bladder &c. Besides in their duties they cannot be spared, or whither the remedies may arrive, and remaine to the comfort of the sufferer and receiver, and not be denyed by the naturall expulsion of the part, or sunke from the place divided, by reason of a large capacity beneath.

All which considerations in the wounds of the bottome of the stomacke returne us a hope, since it is not the Throne of life, as the Heart, Liver, &c. nor so absolutely necessary (in regard of its office to Nature) as the Gullet and Trachea arteriato be unhurt, as Lungs, Spleene, Gall and Kidnies &c.

The first utterly denying the receipt of nutriment, the Lungs and Wind-pipe, respiration and refrigeration of the Heart, the Spleene, Gall, Kidnies, &c. being the purgers of the blood, not onely in their owne substance, but also in their duties failing must be mortall, as consequently in respect of the sorted matter thither suckt and sent, would deny knitting together, neither in the symptomes must follow, as in the nervous part of the stomacke, braine, Septum transversum, which hath affinity and derivation from the Periton. pleura & pericard. or spinall marrow &c. which by convulsion would rend wounds in themselves as the Pylorike, and upper part of the ventricle, or by vomittings, paralysis, Fever, generall contraction of the nerves, paines &c. as in all, (being the Originall of nerves and parts compact of them) bring the sufferer to death neither in the substance unfit to conglutinate, as in the small guts, bladder &c. the bottome of the ventricle being panniculous and fleshy, (for although the ventricle is made of three Coates, in some Authors but two) the utmost derived of the perion. the middle membrane fleshy of its owne proper substance, the inward nervous, yet the sensible

sensible matter of this composition is so spent and enwrapt in fleshy filaments, that it is not of that exquisite heate, as the vapor of this kind of making threatens: but to proceed.

Neither in the defect of arriving at naturall expulsion, being the pit and lowest part, having no capacity (belonging unto its proper making onely) beneath it, and of all members I meane when there is a change of things received) if there be any agreement in the medicine, the stomacke is most apt to retaine it, of which medicines both of their composition, vertue and constitance is discourst in the next Chapters.

Cap. 7.

Of Medecines necessary and convenient in the wounds of the Stomacke.

IF Experience the mother of sound reason giveth us in knowledge, that Ulcers are made more sordid by fatty medicines, which have not in them a causticke quality and quicke power, how much more may wee conclude that parts afflicted by evills are to bee considered in their natures, and remedies agreeable to bee administred, whereby the member shall from what is applyed, receive a double refreshing by a comfortable quality in the medicine, to the member as it lives in its owne proper composition, and by a force and strength in the remedy, to extirpe and finish the griefe, under which the part languisheth, thus much is expedient to use our meditations in the sufferings of the extremities that carry in themselves ability to endure the wrackes of errour in this case; how much more are wee then to consider parts of more excellent, delicate, and sensible Creation, and so notable in the service.

ſervice of life, yet ſince to treat of all parts in this matter would require a Volumne, brevity being here intended to ſerve the preſent occaſion, with a parcell of that, which future time (GOD willing) may beget is thought ſufficient.

Cap. 8.

The Medicines moſt efficient and congruable in wounds of the Stomacke, and why.

I have obſerved (intermixt with the reſt) two notable affections of the Stomacke, that it delighteth in heate, and abhorreth to bee refrigerated (I meane being without Diſeaſe) and although heate actually in it ſelf conſumeth moyſture, and that the body would waſt under ſuch heate even to periſhing if the benevolent humectings were not fed, yet that the Ventricle in its owne will, derived from its proper being is chariſht with dryes, though in moyſt bodies given cannot bee denyed, as in old Wines and ſtale liquors is manifeſt, which by heate dryes and doth hinder the begetting of moyſture, in diſpatching ſuperfluities, and procuring unto the noble parts a firmeneſſe and ſtability, ſince humidities onely relaxe and deſtroy thoſe vertues.

Therefore in the wounds of the ſtomacke in what forme ſoever they are blended, either in liquid or faſt, the applications muſt bee hot and dry in the firſt and not exceed the ſecond degree, unleſſe there be an excellent coherence with the medicine and the part: a temper in all ſuch medicines and for all wounds moſt commendable.

Next the common throwings in of remedies of doubtfull and earthy ſubſtance is to be avoyded in ſuch perilous diviſions, when the injections are expedient, and the extract.on

traction of Seeds and Flowers, by infusion or B. M. rather to be chosen then of greene Roots, and Herbes of grosse & base growth by decoction, the one from odoriferous bodies, pulls an equall excellently mirt heate, and the other corrupt and imperfect, but how usefull the one, and distastfull the other is in such Cases, the Artist shall know when he comes to the necessity of them.

It may be acceptable to some to set here downe what I have used in the like extremities, and as the place and season afforded provisions, from which example they may give birth to others, according as the distemper shall instruct, as it appeares in the part hurt.

℞. *Fol. Rosarum rub. M. S.*
Flo. Anthos.
Lavendula. Ana. p 1.
Summitatum Thymi.
Marjorani Ana. pf.
Flo. Hyperici. *p.* 2.
Melsloti. *p.* 1.
Spec. Aromat. Rosat. ℥. 1.
Infusand. in vino Odorat. ℥. 6.
Aq. Melissa. Ana. ℥. 4. *per Spatium*
XII. Hor. deinde in B. M. Coq.
Ad Consump. ℥. 1. *Colat. Clar. ad.*
Sir. de absinth. Mel. Rosarum Ana. ℥. 2.
Ut fiat inject.

And although it is Judg'd needles to convay into profound wounds any infections after a commendable quitture, by which through actuall moystening there is a melting instability to the member communicated, and that the parts afflicted are hurt and burthened by such unnecessary loadings, yet, to the finishing of such like cures, this may with abundant profit be used, because it doth sweetly strengthen the naturall heate to hasten digestion, to quicken mundification, revive the incarnative power, and withstand putrefaction, which in all wounds of danger is most to be letted.

Chap. 9.

Of what body it is requisite the Medicine should receive that it may cleave to, if it arrive.

Another consideration very pertinent offereth it selfe in this Discourse, that since the topicall administrations may bee conveyed, but not kept there, it is expedient that they bee incorporated with some usefull Medicine that is of a clammy consistence, whereby when the remedies shall arrive they may cleave, and so effect your wishes in that point, I ever thought the Lohoc de pino, or expertum if purged from their grosse substances by decoction, and expumation, worthy acceptance, but in such wants I have thus proceeded:

℞. *Mel. Rosar.* ℥. 2. *Sir. menthar.*
Absinth. *Ana.* ℥. 1. *Saccha.*
Cand. ℥. 1 *Aloes opt.* ℥. *S.* 1. *Lentoigne Coq.*
Ad spissitud. Ecleg. deinter. ℞. 1.
Terebenth. vent. lotæ in aq. Rosat. ℥. 1.
Ol. Terebenth. Gut. 16. *vel* 24.
Ol. Hipericonis cum gummis. ℥ 4.
Vel ℥. 6. *vitel. ovorum.* ℔° 1. *vel* 2.
Si desunt, Paulatim commisc, ut
Incorporent, Prescrip. ecl egmat.
Cum infusione pro inject. Q. S.
Misc S. A. in forma sir.

So that it may be conveyed warme into the depth of the wound, with a little pipe for the freer passage.

I prescribe not an order to be followed without addition, or varying from, or altering of the ingredients, but onely an example, since the accidents in all griefes is an Index to

to a wise Physition, what else may be convenient in Physicall duties bandages, and other needfull Chirurgicall instruments, because this Translation hath sufficiently set down, as also many other excellent Workes both of ancient and moderne Writers hath left to posterity, I intend not here to mention these two observations neither in this Treatise spoken of, nor by any Author particularly (but onely with some darkenesse mixt in their labours handled) may not be concluded impertinent.

Cap. 10.

The History of *Richard Patridge* cured of a wound in the Stomacke.

IN the yeare of God one thousand five hundred thirty two, and in the moneth of January, being in the Gulfe of Venice at Sea, R. P. was wounded by George Farmar, (under the left Hippocondrion) being both quarter Masters of the ship Hector, whereof Master Wilde was Commander, what hee received issuing at the wound by the great mercy of God, was made whole in the space of twenty foure dayes, every surday and event in the time of his sicknesse to my memory set downe, my papers with my selfe being lost.

Having extracted (being forst to enlarge the Orifice) some part of the halfe of the knife which was broken and buried in the wound under the Muscles of the Aboomen, I contented my selfe with common applications for that night, and committed him to his Cabin.

The next day having all things in a readinesse, I thought needfull, I came to the patient, and found him yet not much distemper'd (all sorrowfull hurts appeare not in their fury till putrifaction begins, unlesse those of the Nota.

noble and sensible parts, by the effusion of life, as their exquisite sence) as soone as I had removed what was applyed and the wound discovered, there distill'd out of the solution, some quantity of the beere, about halfe an houre before he had drunke to the amazement of the spectators, yet it was kept from the Patient, for the intent not to dismay him.

With Stupes of Wine very hot presently I cover'd the wound to hinder the egresse of aire which I continued untill this Balme was made ready.

℞. *Ol. Terebinth.* ℥t. 12.
Hiperic: ℥. S.
Sir. Menthar. ℥. 2.

Which made hot I distill'd into the capacity of the wound, and with a Tent not above halfe an inch in length dipt in the same, and plegants, fitted with an emplaster of melelote, to hold together what had bin placed and convenient bandages, I left him for that time, ordering him a little broth of Mutton with two or three Cloves, and a small quantity of Sinamome boyld in it, somewhat to respect the quality of the ventricle.

2. Dies. The second day and second opening, I found ỳ lips of the wound parted, (yet but a little tumefied, which is the cause of such separation) nevertheleſſe gaping with a kind of horrour, therefore planting hot stupes over it which were mantain'd untill I had provided the dry future, by which contracting the edges together the Patient rested satisfied, and fearelesse.

I could discerne a liquidnes like stolen Milke to dreane from it; he felt some grudging of the paine to extend to the Vertebres as it were by its passing through the laterall muscles (by the heaping of blood and humours betwixt the fleshy membrane and muscles, and extending by consent of parts) I used the former order in the topicall

Nota.

remedies

remedies, and annointed the whole seate of the paine with the Dyle of Roses, somewhat to restraine the confluxe. The ensuing night he had some severish distempers, which did a little disquiet him.

Cap. 11.
Of the third and fourth dayes proceeding.

THe third day and third dressing I found the wound tumefied and a little enflamed, and that moisture before mentioned to issue with a gleeting waterish humour accompanied, I concluded the first to bee the thinnest of the Chyle distilling from the puncture of the Ventricle, (for I conceived it no other) and the watrish mixture, to be begotten from the evill disposition of the hurt, therefore adding of the artificiall Balme with the other, and a little of the yolke of an Egge incorporated with the former prescrib'd intection so much as might make it of the consistence of a Musclage: by a sering (pretty warme) I forceably threw it in, that it might arrive unto the depth of the evill, with Tents dipt in the first mention'd composition, of the first forme, from which I did not derogate during the Cure, with Plegrants, Plasters, and Bandages answerable to the same order: I committed him to his rest for that time omitting phlebotomy, he having had a large emptying of blood by the wound. In the after-noone, examining the estate of his bowells in their duty, I found the benefit of stoole had not assisted since the misthance, therefore I convayd in this Clisser to bring away the compost. 3. Dies. Nota.

℞. *Infusuli galen.* ℥ 12.
Sacchari. ℥ 2.
Ol Communis ℥ 2. *S.*
Salis cocl. S. *Misc.*

which did the effect for which it was administred, and mitigated the feverish heate, insomuch that he slept well the ensuing night.

4 Dies. The fourth day, and fourth visit of the wound, I found it in a good disposition, nothing altered of what it was before, onely a larger quantity of that thin chyle, (but a little thickned) to bedew the Lynt, follow'd by a humour thicker and more glutinous, which appeared as if a digestion of them had beene begun, nevertheless, his Urine was of a deepe colour, his pulse somewhat feeble and quick, the heate enlarged, yet I varied not one whit from the former dressing.

Cap. 12.

The fifth and sixth dayes order.

5. Dies. THe fifth day, and my fifth view of the wound I found the clouts moystened by the former milky distillings, which I conceived to come to passe by these causes. First, because the puncture of the Ventricle, being swolne and drawne together, did not admit so plentifully that substance to issue, but now opened by digestion, it slipt out more abundantly and thicker, (indeed like Creame, as that excellent Physitian Mr. Doctor Reade in his Manuell of Anatomy likens it to) Secondly, since digestion is a parting of the impure leapings from the perfect and unhurt portions of the flesh, which compactions must needs hurt the Muscles in matter of their sence, and they gathering together by their owne motion, cease not, till the dischargings of such stuffings: after this there appeared a perfect quitture, so that I altered nothing in the Remedies, but follow'd my former course in this dressing. This night the Fever enlarged, the Urine more enflamed,

Nota.

flamed, mouth dry, paines increasing, and eight or ten times he went to the stoole, which did much disquiet him and amaze me; I suspected a dissolving of the noble parts, by a secret conveyance of an evill and malignant substance into the Liver, which there infecting the spirits caused this sharpe Fever, and thrust into the bowells produc't the Flux. Nota.

Considering to seeke to abate or heale the Fever as the precepts of ancient and moderne Physitians allow, by evacuating the matter and refrigerating the effect, I iudg'd to be most dangerous, the body too much enfeebled to admit phlebotomy, and the stomacke being hurt, not able to beare Remedies, either emptying humours or potentiall cooling, and to restraine the Flux of the wombe, the egestions and evill fumes driven backe, might be hurtfull to the wounded member and the whole body, since to helpe either flux or fever, were to enlarge them by medicines proper to either, yet oppugnant in their quality to either. Neither was the cause lodg'd in the bowells, nevertheless thus discussing the matter I concluded, there must bee potentiall refrigeration, in regard imperfect heate could not digest, but hinder that worke in the veines, and some restraint of the bowells, not to drive backe, but to thicken the compost, that it might not so easily descend, to give respite unto nature from that veration, to respect the first cause of all those afflictions. Nota. Nota.

The first day and first regard of the wound I found it excellently well disposed, and but little of that chylous humidity descending, but intermixt with the quittore, which now was perfect and commendable, I therefore a little alter'd the Medicaments, the Syrup of Mints giving place to Hony of Roses, with a proportionable quantity of the powder of Myrrh and Aloes, with sufficient of the prewritten Balsame in the forme of a Lohoc added, to cleave unto the depths and somewhat more to quicken the abstersive intent. 6. Dies.

Also there appear'd from the os fercula of the same side even to the Orifice of the wound, which also extended to Nota.

the

the Sternum a concretion of Wind betwixt the membranes of the Muscles of the Thorax, lying immoveable like so many strumas, by dilating their membranous Coates, and seemingly indurated by the contraction through the offence of feeling of the muscles, this much vexed him, but by a warme ſament, and the faces applyed in forme of a Cataplasme without Dyles easily banished.

These duties performe'd, I retir'd to consider the present estate of his body, languishing under Feaver, and so many griefes depending, my former resolution by this second consideration was confirmed, but the next question was, by what means to refrigerate by sharpe coolers would offend the wound, by reason they must actually arrive unto it, urge punction, and inflamation; by externall niceties, the place and accommodation made that ridiculous, and but a delay, therefore I order'd this Julep.

℞. *Aq. Endiviæ Centined. plantag.*
Cardui benedict. Ana. ℥. 4.
Melissæ ℥. 3. *Theriacal.* ℥. 1. *S.*
Sir. violar ℥. 3. *De pomis.* ℥. 2.
è rosis siccis. ℥. 1. *S. Commiſc.*

Which he received every two houres five spoonfulls, a little warm'd, this did not onely abate his thirst and heat, but also by an excellent breathing moysture continu'd upon him, vented the malignity and flame of the distemper, and had some respect to his Flux, for assuredly if the unnaturall heate be curb'd and abated, the naturall vigor with more libertie and facilitie expells other venimous vapors and poyson, begotten in and dispers'd through the Vessells of Nature: for feverish heate with a kind of dulnesse and consuming fetters watteth, and bindes the naturall spirits, that in no manner they can move or assist the afflicted members, for being swelter'd and enflamed, by the impurities of the disease, they languish unprofitably under such afflictions. Note.

Therefore refrigeration (by which vapours are letted in

in their generation, and those diffused, collected & setled, the furious assaults of the unnaturall fire slak't, the vitall, naturall, and Animall Spirits refresht and enabled, the dispersing of venimous humors hindred is most requisite.

I advise not to coole so notably as to condense or thicken, (as in burning Fevers is allow'd) or Tertian quotidians, by which stupifying may ensue, and that were utterly to ruine.

After this good successe thus farre I reflected, upon the oppressions of the belly, when the malady raged with insupportable violence, and considering how needfull it was to maintaine strength, now miserably wasted by these oppressions (although I perceived by the egestions were sent forth, the matter of the Feaver was spent, and that by returning these humours in the denying them the bowells, whither they were sent to bee voyded to bee altogether dangerous, or that being detayn'd, they might move paines in excoriations &c. yet to give some ease to afflicted and feeble nature, not by shutting up, but as it were losing the bowells, that they should not so often empty, by which they had a power in them (from vacuity, heate and motion) more violently then profitably to sucke downe, I thought it might be with happy event, and so proceeded to the meanes by Cliſter: In which I utterly mislike the restrictive Dyes, although they dull the common grippings of the entralles, because their slipperinesse would be a meanes to tardate my wishes (and in their places mixt the yolkes of eggs) for I did desire a suddaine abating though not a totall stopping, but as it were by an accessible heate, and moderate oyinesse to effect my intent, that the Dydure might not so willingly descend, therefore this was prepar'd as I was sitted. Nota.

℞. *Fol. Rosar. rubr.*
Bursa past.
Cenined.
Menthar. Ana. P. 1.
Semp.plantag. oxycanth.

Oxalidis Ana. Coele. S.
Balaustiarum.
Sumach.
Corticis. Gran. Ana. ℥. S.
Cynamomi. ℈. 2.
Coq. in aq. Plantag. ℥. 3. *Pluvial* ℥. 10.
Ad consumpt. 3. *Partis* ℞. *Colatur.* ℥. 6.
Vitellor Over. N° 2. Hiposist. Acatia.
Ana. ℥. 1. *Sir. e Rosis Sicis* ℥. 1. S. *Misc.*

Which although they are all eminent binders, yet they passe not the second Classis of restriction, they are gratefull and vegetate much, the small quantity was ordayn'd that it might be kept, and yet the liquid consistence of the decoction, that it might not bee retayn'd over-long also, but to worke its effect and no more, which made it allowable.

Nota.

It was administred warmer then ordinary for the foregoing reasons, the successe was happy, bee going to stoole but twice that night, refresht with good sleepes, and the feeblenes in some measure leaving him.

Cap. 13.

The seventh, eighth, and ninth daies Visitations.

7. Dies.

The seventh day and my seventh respect of the wound, I was enricht with a happy perswasion of the Cure, yet there issued abundance of humidity, which humected the bandages, the dolors which extended to the vertebres having this nigth a suddaine decease, after clensing I threw in the Balme and exchanged nothing, yet in the purgings there appeared some portion of the Chyle, which observation made me to suppose (since after the third day nothing issued

Nota.

issued of what he tooke to nourish him, but with alteration) that with the shutting of the lowest part of the stomacke to which the Duodenum is knit, the ventricle also draweth together, to perfect the Chyle, by which the wound also was contracted, and letted the issuing out of any part of what was received, or of Chyle, till the dilation and end of that digestive worke, it is evident therefore that spare dyet is perfectly and more ably altred, then fulnesse, and by this reason partly confirm'd, by greater extention which loseth aboundant heate, not onely because spissid bodies retaine it longest and best, as the ventricle drawne together must be, but also because a large heate, and a small subiect is soonest and aptest to bee well converted, since such fire doth rarifie and divide the portions received more readily and purely.

Having finisht the duty of this dressing, I retreated to consider the estate he was then subiect to, and found the distresse notably abated, the pulse collecting a new strength, the Urine not so much enflamed, that now I thought upon a larger dyet with the wounds ingredients, (as many as I was furnisht with) of which I first ordained a decoction, and with that liquor caus'd his broth to bee made, with a more able extraction of the Juyce in the boyling, which being often and but little given him, restor'd unto him and suddenly a portion of his wasted spirits, both by renewing and reviving, yet his fluxe began to repeate its fury, but this emplaster.

℞. *Emplast. de hæreditate Lumbi*	℥. 1. ß.
Vng. Comitissæ	℥. 1.
Trochisc. à terra Lemnia	ʒ. 1.
Spec. Dicalaminth.	℈. 4.

Cum Ol. Rosar. Q. S. F. Emp.

Being administred and covering the inferior Abdomen, it successfully restrain'd the fury.

The eighth day, and my eighth returne unto the wound, I found it much better, in the condition, not such aboun- 8. Dies.

dance of matter issuing, the Fever was in a manner cashee'd, and now there appear'd the commendable cloud.

In the Urine pulse firme, and the night before a notable breathing (even in his sleepe the hopefullest emptying, which sends forth the evill Dewes and not the Spirits) the topicall remedies were nothing alter'd.

9. Dies. The ninth day, and my ninth consideration of the wound, I found it to my desires, the aboundance of that matter notably lessened, insomuch that I nothing strain'd from the precedent, yet I found him now enclyning to costivenesse, therefore removing the emplaster, and moystening the belly, share and loynes with the Oyles of sweet Almonds, and Camomill, I committed him to his repose for that day.

Cap. 14.

The tenth, eleventh, twelfth, and thirteenth dayes duties, to the conclusion.

10. Dies. The tenth day and my tenth refreshing of the wound, I had my hopes of cure confirmed, yet this costivenesse continuing began to produce gripings in the small Guts, Therefore I order'd this body, which respects both the bowells and the wounded ventricle.

℞. *Elect. Lenitivum.*	℥. S.
Terebinth. venet. lotæ.	℈. 2.
Aloes opt.	℈. 1. S.
Spec. Diambræ.	ʒ. S.
Mastic.	℈. 1.

Cum sir. absinth. Q. S. fiat bolus.

Of this every fourth houre in the day, and before the time

time of rest, hee received a gobbet as big as a small Wall-nut, which open'd the wombe, and was as a Balme unto the wound. The second day after, I added some drops of the Artificiall Balsame, with the oyle of Hypericon, not to be discern'd by the pallat to eschew abhorring.

The eleventh day and my eleventh search of the wound, all was to my wishes almost to perfection, for that nothing was added or taken away. 11. Dies.

The twelfth, thirteenth, fourteenth, and fifteenth dayes, so commendable, that all danger was past, and hee was safe from that mischiefe, I order'd him a more plentifull dyet with the flesh of a Hen, added to the Balme some incarnative powders, none of the Chyle or any shew of it now appear'd, little quitture and laudable. 12 Dies. &c.

The sixteenth, and seventeenth, the incarnative worke appear'd in the effects, which Ordercontinued unto the twenty third day, he was most successfully healed, to the glory of our Omnipotent God, and comfort of us all. The twenty fourth day hee applyed himselfe to the service of the Ship. 16 Dies &c.

In this Discourse I have set downe what I did, for I did ever so esteeme of truth, that I would cloath her as nakedly as this story appeares, though to my preiudice I never aim'd at any other reward, then what she gives. I'me sure 'tis no treasure: These ages fill not their Coffers by her revenew; happily she will bestow a competence, beyond which my ambition reaches not: I never had a desire above it, since the Grave allowes no superior, or greatnesse more then a Tombe, which is but a feeble royalty, and a weaker memoriall. I am but now the tongue of my prodissons and care being at Sea, and destitute of assistance, not the Language of a Library, or the expence of many nights and more Tapors, the fruites of palenesse and a meager visage, or the issue of melancholy, my purse is too empty to attend these minutes, since cloth and food came into fashion, and my annuities are my employment, my labours must bee to feed a Family, not fill a Volume, which is my excuse, if any thing hath

escapt, which carrieth not in it the sale of Rhetoricke, strength of Argument, or the strict precepts of Physicke and Chirurgery, the successe was happy, and therefore questions and nice examinations would bee both barren and ridiculous.

The Second Part of this Treatise of the examination of the former Translations, and Censure of like Positions.

Cap. 1. Censure of the 1, 2, and, 3. Positions.

HEre hee hath but saintly maintain'd the possibility of swallowing the Knife in repenting many Histories of lesse moment and greater danger of suffocation, then hee hath spoken of to arrive unto the Prusian Swallow-knife. I will adde something, briefly to set downe how it may bee received.

Object. 1. Branch. First the length of the Knife being ten Inches; and the Oesophagus two, and but that, the capacity of the mouth to our Gullet being also counted equall to the rest beleeve in this Relation.

2 Branch. Secondly, although the action of receipt be in a power of putting in, and thrusting downe what is offer'd, yet it remaines in the Organ of passage to offence and hurt by nature with all her strength seekes to returne it.

3 Branch. Lastly which might easily have been drawne backe, not having escapt the former difficulties by what was not enwrapped to which I reply.

First

First although the knife did answer the repoze, the mouth with the collum in extension doth much straighten it selfe, what it wants of such aptnesse to receive an inflexible thing, the softnesse of the Trunke and parts adjacent yeelding to foꝛce, may allow a possibility of the receipt. *Anſ.* 1 Branch.

Secondly when a thing shall be conveyd so low into the Gullet that the muscles shall enfold it, and to their proper motion sucking it downe, it is moze easie (to the will of the member) in matter of sence to assist it further, then returne it. 2 Branch.

Lastly the blade of the knife being too thin to employ a gripe, in which onely the strength is visible to exercise foꝛce, oꝛ foꝛ feare of choaking not admitting time, to lay it about with things convenient to fill the grasps, the other Objections refuted makes this last of no validity. 3 Branch.

The verity of this Position cannot be denyed, since our Climate and moderne times affoꝛds many pittoꝛies of the like nature to affirme it. Something of the causes of the Hipocondriack illusions shall be added, which are either accidentall, oꝛ naturall. Position.

Accidentall from the fury of some rotten Feber, that humour chiefly abounding and putrifying, thereby enflaming the particles of the braine, begetting a disease subject unto Cure by phlebotomy, oꝛ the Medulla oꝛ inward substance insensibly without heate, and thereby in a kind of totall alteration there setled, if the disease be long making the malady inveterate which often convert into passions of the mind, by naturalizing, oꝛ else by vice of the spleene, being infirme in the change, oꝛ receipt, oꝛ disposing rightly the fæcall bloud, sometimes also through debility of the mouth of the stomacke, that shall still discharge the belchings of evill digestion, accompanied with a wind up into the braine, and also crosses in estate oꝛ affection are of this ranke, yet with some difference.

The causes naturall are from constitution, parentally and spermatically communicated, oꝛ from some nutriment in the wombe, by defect either of the mother, oꝛ part which hath

hath power in the time of shaping especially to doe its effects and mischiefs, because then the staines of such evills have a domination without remedy, which when the quickning of life arrives, they cannot so easily empresse their qualities into our bodies, since the spirits then in their office are somewhat enfeebled, to defend and correct the impurities of such Aliment.

Reason why.

In Fevers commonly these melancholy adust fumes are mixt with other abominant humours, either putrified and kindled, or enflamed onely; which vitiating the fancy, or reason, or both, according to their mixtures begets those varieties of distractions are common amongst persons with this evill affected, which with innumerable delusions of things, impossible either in their owne bodies to be altered, or without them to have being, miserably overthrowes their reason, and as the portions of their braine either shall be weakned and receive, or yet retaining ability to expell these corrupt vapours, so as the differences made, as they shall be affected either particular or generall if they be parentally infected, they have not this hurt in their birth, but after some yeares as the seed of the parents shall administer at such growth, ripenesse, or declination, which is the cause that many are safe for much time, and yet suddenly change in full yeares, for there is a secret worke in nature founded from the quality of the sperme, that untill such maturity, or declining age, such griefes shall be kept secret, untill by a suddaine change (in the miraculous mysteries of Nature) or vapour'd, these passions of the mind breake fresh and appeare; as it were by a private power in the seed of the Parents, to keep the Creature inviolate untill such time, and then not able any more to beare the burthen of its owne bad derivation, it renders matter sufficient, to make the mind sinke under the weight of its proper and naturall defects, this happens to men in their vigour or their growth unto it, but if it chance to them in their age, which is seldome, the matter is different, for although it carry in it the qualities of the seed, and may challenge them as Authors, yet the spi-

The Gout Palsie, Stone, with many other griefes, as from the like cause many things.

Observation. Nota.

rits

spirits which were kept in ye spermaticke substance of the noble parts, were more light and unsteddy, and able to be quencht or disturb'd with the common defects of mankind (in declining dayes) being of that temperament of making and if they be matricially given from the mother, or member, as it containes and is in temper, they come with us into the world: and if violent, shorten our dayes, or if continued for the most part infatuate us: howsoever, the Will and Divine pleasure excepted, as they shall arrive us as Plagues and Visitations, when these causes can take no place, but to proceed from this pertinent digression.

In such Fevers many times, there is a deprivation of all the faculties, the Imaginative, Rationall, and power of memory, and if all bee abused, there is a lamentable confusion of all wrought, as in Calentura, a disease frequent amongst Mariners, that in little time visit different, and hot Climats which though assisted, by their intemperate Lives and bad dyet, makes up this cruell Disease if the imagination (the reason and memory yet whole, but so much onely hurt as the fantasie wounded must needs distemper them, or impart of its disquiet) bee wrong'd, then is occasioned many times uncouth perswasions of themselves, that they are Wolves, Serpents, Ghosts &c. being alter'd into their natures, shapes, and qualities, or else that they are fashion'd out of Clay, or made of Glasse, with such like fopperies. Now their reason in some part safe, but as much as the force of this griefe may change it, instructs them, to behave themselves according as their imagination deceives them with gestures suitable, and with some shew of order. Or to avoyd the vicinity of hard and robusticke things, since they are composed of such brittle metall as they are perswaded; with a setled care to keepe themselves intire and from breaking, if out of these vanities they are recovered, the remembrance of these follyes is not wip't out, unlesse that were also dulled by an inherent humour, apt to be thickned by heate, or coldnes which is not able to smother or freeze its spirit

Nota.

Nota.

Cause. if their reason is onely distracted, they act things utterly dissonant to that faculty, and what their imagination shall present, their rage throwes into many wild expressions, and yet they retaine a mischievous memory, as also bad intents, both to themselves and others, which often times they will shadow with dissimulation, which hath no affinity with their reason as it may appeare, because it is mischievous without cause, which reason must condemne, therefore of people in their affliction suffered so many years, and are sent as into the Hospitall of St. Are, retired & kept for their security. They are difficult of cure, because the functions of their understanding are ruin'd, & cannot labour with Physitions endeavours as if but in such whose imagination

History. onely suffers: worthy Walter Burton in his Melancholy (a worke worthy of honour from all posterity) to this purpose makes mention, of a certaine man that imagin'd himself dead, and as his reason in manner yet safe instructed him that the departed had no need of nourishment, he denyed all sustenance, but was reclaim'd by presenting before him, (being for some time kept in darkenesse to make the sicke more apt) men in winding-sheets who meeting with delicates on purpose there plac'd, fed; he with some amazement demanding whether they dead could feede (his appetite without doubt assisting in this worke, they replyed as he saw, with hunger, here his reasons tooke place, for since they might eate, he had as good reason to satisfie himselfe without violating the solitude of the grave, and thereupon taking food was restored to his health. Who can deny his reason here to be notably efficient?

Goulart in his wonders of these latter times reports many such Histories: if the reason and memory are destroyd, they languish under a multitude of distractions because their want of memory enforceth them to wander

Nota. through many and different apparitions, for their memory causeth them longer to stay on some one peece of vanity

Reason. expecting an event (as is before spoken) which otherwaies they would suddenly loose, and give place to what ills the flame of their distempers shall fashion unto them,

but

but this doth not commonly happen. These Hypocondria- Nota.
call oppressions seldome assault the memory alone, since Reason.
the impressions there lodged, must be by the solid natu-
rall coldnesse of the part received, which constitution is
able reprehensively to deny the encroachments of so bad a
Guest, if it should at any time sinke under such burthens,
it loseth its vertues by an essentiall coldnesse in its owne
seate, for this is rarely done from any other cause, since
the imagination and reason living in more active compo-
sitions, their making is more apt to receive such smoky
fumes, to make this plaine: what receiveth a stampe or
figure of any thing cannot be said to be liquid, never easie
though of a soft substance, for Oyle and Water can hold
no impressions, Waxe &c. is of a more compact body, and
able to beare its own substance without dilatation, will so
the Clouds embrace vapours when sollid things deny
them, for it is to bee understood, that although the phan-
tasie and understanding have a kind of mixture with their A necessa-
seates, and that portion of the Braine where they are ry Obser-
lodged, yet also we must conclude they have a peculiar vation.
division from that part in respect of their excellent spirits,
and although spermatically infixed there, (yet naturally in
themselves, and as it were by necessity in their Offices
that are quicke and subtill) divided: this is made mani-
fest in regard these faculties can be hurt, and yet the part Why.
be safe, but it is otherwaies with the memory, since that
hath a more reall and essentiall incorporation, and hath a
dependancy begotten of it in a manner, and from these Reason.
dispositions, their aptnesse to receive such evills is
derived.

From the naturall Causes (to which the fore-going
Maladies have some relation) these branches likewise issue,
a desire of solitude, alway seeking suspitious retirements, Symptome
wᵗ a contempt of society, unnaturall alterations of ye visage,
gesture, language, which at last break out into a misbeleefe
of their soules estate and happy condition: this humour is ye
Divells Throne, in which he triumphs over the wounded
conscience of a sinner in which hee delights to dwell,

when he presents them their transgressions as they are in Judgement, many, dreadfull, and remembred, and not as they are in mercy wip't out and forgotten. This incredulity and security are companions, and both equally dangerous, and they which are troubled with the first must bee gently, and carefully intreated, to settle such stormes in them, but those that are poyson'd with the secure lethargy, must be roughly (yet wisely) handled, to awake them out of their Diabolicall besottings.

First appearance. Before this evill carrieth any outward shew, either in their countenance or tongue: there commonly precedes disquiet in their sleepes, every slumber is accompanied, or broken up with some dreames, begotten from the melancholy vapours assault the braine, passing through the meatus, with the pretious dewes of rest, the causes of these Visions (which have commonly a satanicall confusion, and if they beare any stampe in the memory they are horrible, and full of fearefull constructions working in their strength; on the weake imagination of the sufferer) are from the infirmities of the Spleene afflicted with a

And why. cold and flatuous disease, which receiving the tincture of the naturall disposition of it, suddenly ascend with the moystures of the latter digestion, and beget these disorders, this is in the beginning and infancy of this griefe.

2. Reason. For the pores of the body shut up in the times of sleepe, and these steames denyed any other place, and being stirred by the naturall heate, made more hot, by collection of the spirits into the brest, and confines of their place of Creation, as it were by enforcing ascend, when rest is dissolved, and exercise ensuing, these are other waies dispersed and spent, and then the braine remaines undisturb'd untill the increase of this griefe in stubbornenesse and aboundance, when it offends, as hath beene formerly related.

The crosses in Estate or affection, as they are accidentall from the cause, so they are naturall by inclination, and in their event.

For although such misfortunes may bee concluded, the

cause

cause yet the disposition (being melancholy) urgeth the accident, which is easily done in such inclinable constitutions.

Most certaine is the scope of this position, unlesse we will conclude in our noble and delicate bodies, a furious and barbarous heate to lurke: his Histories some are of credit, and some doubtfull, which the Judicious Reader may without a Comment, consort with his understanding something of the vertue of Mineralls, and specially of Gold (being the noblest may be added, to strengthen the Authors Answer to Quercetanus, and the Augustan Physitions, although it may be thought, that without the losse of substance, Mineralls can yeeld up no part of their begetitive spirits to our bodies, yet the contrary is visible, that Minerall vegetives unto other Vegitables will give up their qualities without losse of substance, what else should wee think of these frequent infusions, (of Antimony, filings of Steele) in Wine, whose spirit extracteth vertue out of them: witnesse that latter invention of the Empyricks, the Anthmoniall Cup, further, beere and water shall pull out of it this power, which being put into the body shall shew its deleterick quality in strong vomitings, violent operations, hurtfull and other emptyings. Gold and all Mineralls are bred in the bowells of our mother Earth, and are the offspring of her wombe, then if this visible event bee in such metalls, why may not Gold diffuse into the heart a secret begetation and invisible refreshing, since as most Physitions allow, it doth. Position. 1 Reason.

All or most Philosophers consent, that in its Creation it hath a neare affinity with that principall member, and by sympathy may effect it: not in our desire of it, as it is in value, and therefore generally affected and wisht for, but in the matter of its making, which because it is Sine vita, ejus officio, et creationis loco. It is like wise without heat, humidity and softnesse, which the heart possesseth by its life, office, and place of Creation. 2 Reason.

And may not there be lodged in our bodies a matter fitted for the produce of that metall, which ỹ native heate de-

ficient in some power, may be the cause that it doth not appeare in its making.

There is in the bones a substance that carrieth some shape of its matter; and in the collection and first separation of that spermaticke and similar portion of the seed, if there were that quantity of spirits mixt; which in the Earths wombe, the indigested matter of Gold must bee accompanied with, who knowes what births, or wonders in the bowells of nature may bee delibered us, to meditate on?

It were a strange issue if any such should bee brought forth; and yet that such may be is not destitute of a reason, if we without a prejudicate & perverse opinion examine it, neither to this assertion is History barren, but yeelds us many Miracles Registred for posterity: One of notable accompt I will mention.

History of y Golden tooth.

1. Horst in his Historicall and Philosophicall Discourse, reporteth that Iohn Muller a Carpenter, dwelling at Weigdell dorfe a Village of Silesia, had a Son, borne the two and twentieth day of Decemb. Anno. 1585, in the yeare 1593. being sent to the Schoole of the Village, a Girle discover'd that this Child had the last great tooth of the left side and lower Jaw appearing of bright shining Gold, this report and some other occasions invited Doctor Horst neare unto Weigdell-dorfe: and sending for the Child found that report to be true. The Child having the use of it as of his other, the Gums red, and naturally planted about it, his curiosity drew him further for touching it, he found it to answer the Carat of Hungary. This Doctor Horst was a man of good repute, and a most famous Physitian, I will not further urge this, but leave it to the Judicious Reader, to receive or deny it. But to proceed.

Object. Some may think that by a malevolency in other Mineralls lodg'd, being utterly contrary to our natures such events follow.

Answ. Then why not by an answerable benevolency in gold, bestowing upon us the benefit of a Cordiall, may not

Gold

Gold raise out of its use a succesle as certaine and good unto our bodies?

Yet some may say, that because other Mineralls in their impurities produce their operations; since in them is left a venime which nature cannot divide, or their substance will not admit to be separated, since such bad qualities (in our bodies manifested) their compositions cannot be perfect without, but must be of neresslty: and that Gold hath no such vitious and excrementall matter in its making, and therefore it must have no vertue. Such vertue I grant, yet this is a weaker Objection to prove none, but we cannot but allow it a Creation, and therefore a vertue, and internally, else wee must accuse this excellent pure birth of grosse absurdities, that other imperfect Bodies should be vertuall and assistant to our noble natures and not Gold: all the plants of the earth are arguments in this doubt, and out of their different vertues (although many, yet inferior) approve the excellency of Gold. Object.

What was of metall, and may be consumed in the stomacke commeth to passe, by salt and moyst humours contained in the ventricle, which without the addition of heate to give life to what they can beget, would erode a decay in all grosse metalls by rust, and not by conversion into Chyle.

Cap. 2.

Censure of the fourth and fifth Positions.

Position 4.

In this Position there is little matter of Ambiguity, onely I will not set my beleefe so on the Venters as to make it receive his Histories of the kind Greeke, and Strumpet (amongst others mention'd) for truth, for the heart

heart of all Creatures living in the aire, and nourisht by blood hath such a powerfull and active elaboration of spirits, that the story of the Hind hath a very bad relish to be swallow'd and digested for truth.

Next the Lunary swellings of the substance of the braine, filling the capacities of the Cranium, and ever in pulsative motion, makes the Greeke and Whore both of bad reputation, to subsist so many yeares with life, and without griefe, or any sence of the hurt as the History reports.

Further that Iron corrupted into rust should so disquiet the ventricle, as he threatens (unelesse it be by the quality of the humour by which it was so altered, and with which it must be mixt, thereby mutually augmenting each others vice) since I have administred a large quantity of it alone, which hath not ended in such afflictions, not in the least motion that promised any violence to ensue.

Position 5:

This is sufficiently refuted in the Treatise of the possibility of the Cure of wounds in the stomacke, happening there in the discourse most needfull and in order.

But when as the Author speakes of the aptnesse of nature, to make delectable by use what at first was irksome, this experience confutes, since use of things loathsome increaseth rather that vice in our dispositions, not bestowing a gratefulnesse, for we see even in meates of salt and sweet Juce (since our natures affect change and variety) the too frequent use of them, and continu'd yeelds them distastfull, much more balsamick Oyles that carry neither to the eye, pallat, or our imagination a shape, or taste to render them acceptable. What our Author hath set downe viz. *Ol. Com. Lib. S. Hiper Com.* ℥. 2. being put together and imbibed, hath a very faint power to infuse a balsamicke vertue. Whereas in this Position also he relates a History of a Girle fed with poyson by Napelly, a King of the Indians; what wee begin with in our Infancy, being

being the spring and first buddings of nature may carry with it some successe in naturalizing contraries with our bodies; since in the growth of things such endeavours may be made most effectuall by the necessity of increase, through which the body accepts such intentions (in the receipt) as aliment, and therefore is converted: as wee may perceive in Plants whose colour and taste may be alter'd into the likenesse of others, if as soone as the seed is sowne, and that the earth hath swoine it with its moysture, we observe convenient waterings, with some mixtures needfull (well knowne to the skilfull Gardiner) which in the maturity of them cannot bee: so in our full yeares, when we are confirmed, or neare confirmation, when growth of spermatick parts cease, and the Collumnes of the body (the bones) have arrived unto their proportion; such conclusions must have a more able resisting, even to denyall, besides our reason and imagination which in such Cases pleades with our pallats.

To assure this, where hee quotes Avicen who saith, things accustomed cannot beget passion, it is (for his purpose) in part consented to, I meane Avicens intent, not the words, to confirme our Authors meaning, that extends to all bodies, without excepting constitution, or other abilities, which oftentimes doth compell a change.

But I thinke Avicen is to be understood in robustick laborious natures, in which accustomed things though never so grosse cannot beget distemper, yet this hath a double cause, from the use, and power made more able by labour: yet I hope he will allow delicate bodies a change of diet, since they cannot submit in that, to such custome, besides, change is the custome which they observe, and then he will conclude such order cannot be broken without perill; so that our Authors owne Argument denies his assertion, for if change in such bodies is their custome, assuredly their Stomackes cannot continue one sort of food to nourish the body with quiet, much lesse imbibe Oyles and such compositions a sufficient time to infuse qualities, unlesse wee imagine that our Author would have nothing to doe

in his Art, but with such rusticks.

When hee cites Paule Averrhoes, and Hippocrates in the alteration of Medicaments, they witnesse against his Opinion (especially if he meanes internall administrations, as to imbibe a quality must be by such) since such variety they onely ordayn'd to shun loathing.

Further in this Position he hath worthily distinguisht betwixt preservative and curative remedies, that, since to keepe the body whole and without disease requireth a strict, and in all an equall defence from the sixe things not naturall in their extreames, viz Sleep, Watchfulnesse, Sloth, Exercise, Fulnesse with its quality, or Emptinesse: *Hac enim sanitatis tuendæ præcepta sunt*: which Rules admit no alteration without perill: also if any inclination be discern'd in the body, not yet of growth, or being, to offend, the remedies that shall be administred, either to corroborate, remove, or alter, by humecting, or desiccation, by cooling or adding heate, by relaxing or restriction, or in all these a temperance intended as the cause shall instruct, must not suddenly be alter'd, or without an assur'd reason and great care, for since one thing is to bee effected nature delighteth in one sort of remedy (though altogether it be not so in dyet and nutriment) in whose society it rejoyceth, and is mutually assisting, partly in the long use, since thereby it hath insinuated without disturbance into nature, this affection being also assisted by a sensible relicse, and thereby made more acceptable; likewise by reason the relish or pallate is by Disease depraved, and so made apt to take what hath a different tast, which must be maintained, least by change it refuse all, and grow weary of the choycest, now though these orders seeme to maintaine our Authors argument, in the drinking of balsamicke Oyles, they no way assist in that case: since the body being without a naturall Disease requireth not any such observations, the evill the rusticke was afflicted with was accidentall, and yet procuring no mutation in the body; and in any such disasters by the infliction of a wound; if the Physitian should then by balsamick Oyles

seeke

seeke to endow the body with any such qualities, since the Curative worke must suddenly ensue, and breake up the order of preservative institutions. Nee would condemne himselfe in the successe of a notable errour, the wound drinkes now in practise (by the excellent Chirurgions of these dayes) excepted, which being nutrimentally employ'd, are of wonderfull effect: for which purpose all Chirurgions that use the Sea, should carefully in a cleare dry aire, and the shade prepare them for keeping and their use: Mr. Doctor Rade in his Lectures on wounds hath set downe the most efficient.

To end this, in all preservative administrations (if a dangerous necessity urge not the contrary) the Physition must carefully observe both the constitution and pallat, and so fit his prescriptions, that they may be agreeable to the one, and acceptable to the other.

For the Curative remedies, the Disease must either deny or approve their continuance, and use, especially in inward griefes; yet in such change we must not be rash, but observing if nature be not discord'd with what is given, or weakened without profit to waite and hope a successe, for when nature shall accept a remedy if it bee administred by sound Iudgement, it will also extract a vertue and efficient power out of it, and positively employ it: we must also note whether the remedy be proficient or no, for it is not enough that it doth no hurt, but it is of necessity (if we intend a Cure) that it be profitable; for by such delayes the strength of nature may waste and suddenly vanish. Besides as many miraculously, contrary to expectation or Iudgement, have bin healed by the continuance of a medicine, so many thereby have suddenly perished: for the Physition by no humane reason, is able to know the secret workes of nature, since without any visible or Iudiciall appearance it often bursteth out into violent execrations, and either breaketh the unitings of stubborne and malignant Diseases, or expireth. Now, when such good effects are; the Physitian must not then omit the change of Medicaments to helpe any commendable Act of Na-

tures (so made able and endow'd) in some other work, if necessity command.

For topicall applications the eye is the most ready discerner, and yet not alwaies to bee trusted but with Judgement.

Cap. 3.

Censure of the sixth Position.

IN this search I will not busie my selfe with the varieties of Authors that write on this subject, which being collected and knit together appeare a deep confusion. I will onely examine so far as my owne Genius shall direct me; First, the nature of the faculties of the Magnetes, briefly. Secondly its substance. Thirdly, the working and congruity of its vertues in that substance. Fourthly and lastly, I will survay our Authors reasons from other simples grounded, to confirme the power of attraction to be retayned in the loadestone being pulverized: and of these in order.

First therefore concerning the faculties, it is to bee question'd whether the power attractive and respective are wrought in the Stone by one spirit or more since as it respects the Poles, it hath a will to passe unto them, but in the rigour of attraction to pull unto it selfe what it delights in: which are distinct vertues, and may argue a double spirit, but if we regard how inseparably these are united together, it is to be imagined (with some boldnesse) that these two functions are done by one onely spirit: Moreover, if wee consider how exact it is in all its affections, without change or contradiction, in both whose efficient powers, there is but one onely order of disposing, and that immutable, yet each vertue with a certaine dependancy upon

upon each other, and thereby mutually assisting, for if they were acted by a double spirit, proper to either vertue, this could not be without change, as those spirits shall bee, either singly exasperated, or lessened, which in one spirit cannot yet alter order; which is unchangeable in its work either quickned, or dulled.

Secondly concerning its substance, we may thinke if we will not admit a confusion, these to be brought to passe by one onely vigour in it selfe, and yet assisted by the influence of the Poles, endewing the stone with a Planetary force to resist time, or age: first in it selfe properly living, which may well be said; for as the breath is put into our bodies by the Divine Creator, yet (by divine institution) it is maintayn'd in our bodies, by their owne effectuall working with spirits, which subsist in nutriment: So, although the vertues may be Planetary, and brought into the stone by Influence, yet by a subtill elaboration in the stone they are sustayn'd, and therefore properly living in it selfe, as also because if it be divided into many portions, yet every lumpe will have its Æquator, from which it equally divides and disposes its vertues, to either Pole respectively.

These divisions wrought and alter'd by the vigour of respects, which although it bee not done, by the substance of the stone altogether, yet it is by the spirit respecting, sustained in it, and may challenge some share in that worke; next, being so endew'd, many hundred yeares cannot visibly abate the qualities of the smallest stone, or deliver it perishable in the least: being also manifested, by such equall alterations in the stone, which shewes its influence and Planetary immutability, which although it be not so strictly knit to the substance of the stone, yet it is made a part of it by its habitation.

Further it must necessarily be possest of a power in it selfe, because all bodies enricht with the influence of any constellation must have a fit and congruable substance, to entertaine, nourish, and hold such qualities: also the vertuall effects of some stones, more then other, approve

it, as they shall bee of substance, able to entertaine such a quantity of spirits.

Next it is of a similar growth, by its singularity of Sympathy onely with Iron, not having affinity with any other Minerall, nor mixt with any other affection, which witnesseth a power in it selfe able to give unto it, and this not done by an absolute necessity, as compell'd by a naturall inclination, but voluntary as it giveth or requiteth, although there may be some such necessity suspected in its attraction for nutritions sake.

Thirdly concerning its agreement of the vertues in its substance, if we examine what hath bin disputed in the two former parts, we may well conclude that the spirit of respect, is chiefly derived from the influence of the Poles, yet inhabiting the substance of the stone, though not equally, and miraculously mixt with the power attractive in the same body, with which it passeth into the Iron; the spirit respective quickning the vertue attractive, and the vertue attractive fed and nourisht by an admirable vertue in the Iron, which is made evident in the delight it enjoyeth in its proximity: the power of the Magnetes, in both qualities vivified and made more active, especially the attractive, by the Iron as it is foode, out of which as the Magnetes extracteth nutriment, so it infuseth its proper excellence, and by which it bestowes both the actuall and potentiall efficacy of it selfe, more powerfully to other portions of the Irons nature; which is made plaine in touching the Mariners Compasse Needle, for the Poles of the stone must be engirt with Iron, which Iron giveth the vertues, for as the stone exacts a tribute of food, by invisible workings; so doth it invisibly infuse the same measure of spirits into the Iron it extracteth, to shun vacuity: the spirits of the Iron being this food, by a naturall propinquity and the substance; the ready and subtill distributor of its vertues with a wonderfull equality and pureneſſe: as if in it of those spirits, there were a second and necessary change for such uſes.

Now if what hath beene said holdeth any scope worthy beleefe,

beleeſe, then wee muſt conclude the ſpirit attractive is wrought by neceſſity, requiring nutriment, and quickned by the ſpirit reſpective in the attraction; and ſince theſe qualities are infuſed by our only ſpirit, dwelling in the ſtone, and done by Will, not compulſion (although the reſpective ſpirit is principally derived from the Influence of the Poles, yet pleaſed to inhabite the bowells of the ſtone, and there maintayned in its fulneſſe and vigour. It muſt neceſſarily follow, that if the reſpective ſpirit bee loſt in trituration, as it muſt needs bee; the vertue attractive muſt conſequently periſh, ſince the reſpective power is the life of it, quickning, and making it active in all its duties.

Cap. 4.

A further ſearch into the ſixth Poſition.

YEt more able reaſons from the qualities of the ſtone in its body: and the vertues as there lodged and being may bee collected.

Firſt if the Magnetes bee generally, the Pallace of theſe Vertues as the body is to the ſpirit, yet ſince the power attractive is particularly fixed, and chiefly and moſt powerfully planted there where the reſpective flame delighteth to dwell, wee muſt agree that theſe vertues are not ſo eſſentially in the ſubſtance of the ſtone, ſince in two peculiar poynts of it, the ſpirits of reſpect pleaſe to appeare (diſtinguiſhing either pole) which pull unto them the vigour of attraction, being the duller power, to bee conday'd with the nimbler ſpirits of reſpect into the nature of the Iron, by which that wonderfull infuſion of qualities is effected: then if theſe powers are not every where equally diſtributed, but unſteady and flying (although our Authour concludes

concludes them to be moſt ſtrme and ſtable which this laſt aſſertion refutes) how can we hope, or by what reaſon ſhall we expect theſe powers to be detayned in the ſtone ſo exquiſitely reduced into powder, as the compoſition of an emplaſter requireth.

Further if we conſent that theſe ſpirits are equally condayed, and ſo remaine in every parcell of the Magnetes, and flying out where the moſt ſubtill part of the ſtone is, yet I would know by what power the vertues are ſo alter'd, by diviſion; as if you ſeparate by the Æquator (as neare as poſſible may be attempted) the Artickе from the artickе, yet either part will aſſume unto it ſelfe an Æquator, and two ſpirits of reſpect, diſtinguiſhing either Pole with as able a vertue as the whole maſſe poſſeſſed.

Is not this wrought by a Planetary Influence in the reſpective vertue, able to alter its owne property and nature with the attractive power when ſo divided, and to quicken it to its proper effect by a neceſſity in either Pole to exact its tribute: and doth not the Pole raiſed participate the greateſt portion of the ſtone by reaſon the earths condenſe body interpoſing the one, and the other by its proximity and being without any ſuch interpoſition, made more lively, and doth not the attractive power alſo where the reſpective is weakened, raiſe in equall proportion with the reſpective? Aſſuredly yes; now can theſe be called ſteady, or are they not by influence there planted, Theſe by experience made manifeſt: worthily approveth the concluſion of the third Chapter.

Moreover to adde the ſinewes of another reaſon to the former, ſince the attractive ſo abſolutely (as it appeareth to me depends upon the ſpirit of reſpect, and that alſo the Æquator neceſſarily is from the diviſion, certainely wee will conſent, there muſt be a body left to entertaine theſe diſtinct vertues, viz. The vertues attractive and reſpective of either Pole, with the Æquator, becauſe they worke in and by that body, or elſe if any vertue bee wanting, or the body (being not of capacity to receive them)

deny

deny their society, since their number, and unity is so absolutely necessary, we cannot but allow a notable depravation of their vertues, if not an utter ruine, and what substance can there be in the Magnetes, for such receivings of qualities so titurated? even as the finest Flower if we will according to Art confect an Emplaster. Moreover in union things best maintaine their vigour.

But say that in such Atomes of the stone being reduced into powder there should be all these vertues, yet whether they can be of power to effect what is expected in a worke of such moment as the Prussian Swallow-knife was, with successe and profit, is questionable?

Some are of opinion that the fountaine of this respective spirit, is about or neare the center of the earth.

Their reasons are drawne from certaine experiments from the Mariners Compasse, for the point of the Needle being toucht hath a kind of inclination downewards, which they terme dipping: also if the Needle by the South end of the stone be endew'd, yet on this side the equinoctiall it will have a northern respect, though not so nimbly in its quality appearing if toucht by the Articke seate of that vertue, in which sudden change and subtill passage, there must be an excellent spirit allow'd, agreeable in all points to what hath bin præ-written but the verity of this assertion I leave to be made knowne by time and experience: for since in no manner it weakneth the argument in mention, but if well and truely consider'd strengthens it.

Nevertheless it appeareth strange unto me, that since it is generally knowne that the Magnetes (possesseth two Poles) and yet should not infuse the like distinct vertues by touch, into the points of the Needle, but with so swift a mutation of the vertues of the one into the effects of the other, which rather seemeth to bee a defect then a power.

Cap. 5.

A proſecution of the Cenſure of the ſixth Poſition.

NOw let us deny what hath beene diſcourſt, and conclude that the Magnetes being reduced into powder ſhall yet retaine the quality of attraction, yet it cannot be with that power as to penetrate the ſubſtance of the Ventricle, the muſcles, fleſhy membrane or Cutis, becauſe the quickning of the reſpective ſpirit muſt out of all doubt bee wanting: and although our Author may ſelect out of his merry Stories, boaſting the effects of the Load-ſtone (as he intends to his purpoſe) in pleaſant paſtimes by carrying Needles to and fro, on the face of the water with the like, which he unprofitably reckons up, to put nerves unto the feebleneſſe of his Argument: I hope he will conſider by what power in the Magnetes all theſe miracles are perfected, no other forſooth but by the power attractive ſimply, which deſireth a kind of aliment from the nature of Iron is in the needle.

Further he muſt agree that the reſpective faculty cannot be infuſed but by touch, (as he doth not confeſſe in his Tale, but experience in ſome ſort being above his authority, and all his numbred witneſſes that have purchaſed their ſeeming reaſons, out of the labyrinths and diſquiet of their owne fancy and braine ſicke Opinion, with the ſuffrage and allowance of the multitude, that are eaſily ſeduced by the common report, & allow conſent of mens deſervings in ſuch miſteries without approving) confirmes this affirmative, by which touch both the attractive and reſpective vigours are given to the Iron more effectually, and that this motion on the brim and viſage of the water is done through the qualities of the Load-ſtone, in whoſe ſpheare

and

and circular extent the needle is, letted by no interception; for if you touch the needle thereby endewing it, it will as he reports, dance after your hand, moving the Magnetes under a thicke table, (yet within the bounds of its sphеare) otherwise it will not so move if untoucht, or but slenderly, for it is wrought by the spirit of respect, which is of power to penetrate condense bodies, and vicinity of the stone, which absent, and the needle aptly planted as in the Compasse it doth as it were forget its inferiour benefactor, and earneth after its Pole or Center, being the first spring and Originall of such influence, from the second Treasury; but how this could appeare in the Rusticks knife, not being toucht is doubtfull, unlesse it be granted by the heate of nature, incorporating in it selfe such a force inticed out of the stone, by which it may be so drawne, by the muscles and flesh so endew'd on which the emplaster was applyed, (which were vaine, since it gives its spirit to no other metall but to Iron, much lesse to make our flesh vertuall) yet whether being mixt with Oyles and fatty ingredients, that have onely a vegetive, not a vitall heate in them, as the muscles have notably to pull from it, (as he reports their force added may illustrate the vigour of the Magnetes) this attraction may not be letted, is questionable. R futation

Since fire may be quencht with Oyle, if there be a fit quantity, that can embrace it, by reason of its abounddance actuall coldnesse and moystening, although it bee a ready materiall to bee converted into flame, yet not in that forme, Gums although they have the vertue of attraction, yet since they labour not with that spirit and power the Magnetes doth, they cannot bee said to quicken its spirt, but rather to dull and extinguish it, by their adverse faculties, especially being rent by Triturations. Simile.

Cap. 6.

A further search into the sixth position, being the fourth and last part of our examination of our Au hors reasons drawne from other simples &c.

Whereas the Author in this Position hath cited Gummes and other Drugges to strengthen the Opinion he holds, (now in question) hee is much mistaken as I thinke, in their natures, Gummes and other Druggs being extracted
1 Reason. have their portion, and exact not a future or successive nourishment for they dry, wither, and in small time loose their properties, which approves the fore-going Reason: next they doe not visibly draw forth, but rather (as for the most part by heating and humecting with a comfortable warmth and dew, gratefull and vege-
2 Reason. tating the part, whereby nature is rather assisted to ex-
Gummes and oyles. pell, then altogether freed by the proper power of attracti-on in the medicament: next they being mixt one with
3 Reason. another by melting or otherwaies, are as it were one and the selfe same in consistence or nature, bee they Rosins, Ware, powders of Seeds, Roots, Fruits, &c. these not possessing so admirable a spirit as the Magnetes, to vivifie their vertues, which hath fellowship in its operative power onely with Iron, but Gummes and Druggs have a changeable affinity to bee suspected, and with all members of the body (and otherwaies) either similar or dissimilar, and uncertainely working, which shewes they are not of that excellent Creation, perfect and certaine as the
4 Reason Load stone, but of a grosser birth and imperfect, and certainely congruity of things makes them more efficient, when contrarieties impediat and kill the faculties of one another,

another, as we may gather out of the composition of Medicines, where many simples naturally villous and hurtfull in themselves, are by the addition of others gratefull unto our bodies, and oppugnant to their qualities of hurt and poyson made helpefull and corrected, if any part of their substance either the grosse or subtle holds in it a temper to be changed or assisted, being of a dissimilar growth, all which may be allow'd in the Magnetes, and Gummes, &c, though not venemous, yet of opposing natures, the one pare, the other imperfect: to enlighten this reade Weckerus, Lib. 4. Pract. Generalis. Cap. 20. 35, 36.

Next Oyle, Pepper, Cloves, Gummes, Seeds, Fruits, Roote, Leaves, Flowers, &c. have all apt bodies to be pulverized, in whose triturations and mixture one with another, there can be no perishing of Vertues, but addition, and that for two regards. 5 Reason.

First they have that excellent respective flame, to loose which the Magnetes hath to give life and action to their grosse birth and substance (of which it is begotten) and in which the spirits dwells reciprocally sustaining one another, which by division broken up and lost must needs produce the ruine and ceasing of both in their functions and power, as before spoken (repetition in matters so difficult being needfull to recover memory, and guide the intellect) 1 Cause.

Secondly they are but severall portions of one roote, by so many differences of nature in their issue and spring, and by her labours, divided into as many figures and changeable parcells of Gummes, Seedes, Rootes, Fruites, &c. which being reduced againe into one body by pulverizing and kneading, or melting together make up the same masse which nature in her will intended to bee but as one lumpe, yet by such alterations succeeding one another according to the season, both of heate, coldnesse, moysture, or drynesse, and their mixtures in their buddings, and through the change of time, they are endew'd with: it commeth to passe, they appeare out of their Coates in such variable shapes, colours, and distinct Vertues; now the Loadstone being entire, and having no other issue then it selfe 2 Cause.

by nature intended such, and by her will made the same and unchangeable by seasons being bruised, must loose the vigour of it selfe, for we must make a difference betwixt things which nature hath brought forth divided, and those which she hath delivered whole, the divided off-spring of her wombe, garnisht with many formes, more Vertues, though begotten from one Root, brought into one heape, or body, is but the pulling backe of things to the first intent of nature, which although it bee done with an abundant change of what they would have bin, in her first intention, yet in consent and concordance of their qualities their Vertues may be quickned, and in effect are but the same she did intend.

Nota.

But those pieces of her Wombe she brings forth entire of one onely substance, colour and Vertue, not to bee alter'd by times or seasons, warmth, coldnesse, drinesse, moysture, not visibly collecting or loosing power, thus to bee crusht and broken must needs slake their Vertues, if not utterly quench them.

What may be objected out of this last part of this discourse, in affirming that Gold and other Mineralls loose not their Vertues by pulverizing is vaine, for the Loadstone will not, so farre as it is possest with their matter and substance, but they are not enricht with its spirit both attractive and respective, concerning which the Reader may be better satisfied if he please to looke back to what's pre-written. Now I am not so confident, but that I submit to the Judicious, onely it doth not appeare unto mee that the Magnetes reduced into powder and so incorporated, can retaine its Vertue attractive, but I will descend to experience.

Master Bond my very worthy friend, an honest and painefull Student in the secrets of the Load stone is of this opinion, I am assured he is able to give satisfaction in this matter to the ablest, since these times can hardly afford his equall in the Mathematicall Studies, and mysteries depending upon that Art.

Cap. 7.

Censure of the seventh and eighth Positions.

Position 7.

IN this Position he hath worthily set downe the Rules of Indication, whereby the Physitian is able to know what is menaced, and thereby invited through a necessity, to study the letting of what may be dangerous, if arriving as threatned. Indeed the Disease, the Cause, and strength of the Patient, are those three principles, which we should alwaies respect, and labour to be well instructed in. First, the Disease must employ our understanding to know, if it either in quantitie quality, or both offend, be memous, abounding, or together. Next if one humour, more or all it hath infected, to which may bee added, where the seate of the evill is, if in the noble parts, or parts serving, yet equally dangerous, or otherwaies, or whether the griefe hath implanted it selfe in one, more, or in all parts serving, by its owne proper quality and venime, as in pestilent Fevers, &c. or accidentally.

The second needfull enquiry is, of the Cause, whether that hath power, from the defects and want of nature in it selfe, or by accident and disorder. The naturall failings are either spermaticall, or age, parentally conferr'd, or by the common Devourer Time, out of which Causes are thrust forth many branches: to the Judicious most evident. The accidentall are innumerable, and from different meanes, the disquiets by disorder are likewise many, but commonly our owne.

The third quære is the strength and estate of the afflicted body, totally, as in Fever, &c. from one Cause, or totally

totally from accident, as in Symptomes: or member, simply without accidents, or els, compositively with, or partly, as in Apostumes, &c. or totally, as in Sphacelus, or corruption of the whole flesh and bone; in all which we must carefully consider whether the body or member be of ability to assist a medicine of force, able to root out the evill, by concocting it without trouble, or languishing under its violence, or no: or else to endure the assaults and rage of the distemper, till it selfe by paroxysmes, and those common evacuations in their endings ensue, shall wast it selfe, and not eate up the treasury of strength or no?

These circumstances are so needfull, that without their knowledge we cannot promise to the sicke any hope of their recovery being never so apparent, but the Physitian shall be puzled with many varieties, which will shift his reason into a labyrinth of idle doubts, neither can he (if hee be ignorant of these) advise himselfe by the Index of nature whether it be safe to attempt, Ex irpare, aut morbum palliare, hæc enim opera in verâ causæ et virum consideratione constant et indicata sunt. The Historyes he hath numbred & related, of many that have lived without some principall part, in some measure supporting the throne of life, I cannot altogether so fit to my beleefe as to conclude them worthy repetition, yet of this anon. What he mentions to
History happen by Disease carrieth some shew of possibility: In my knowledge, a man suffering under lues venerea had Os frontis, by the cruelty of the Disease perforated like a spunge; out of which issued abundance of malignant quitture, by fits ejected, as the Arteries upon his breathing were fill'd with aire.

After his Decease his Cranium being dissected, it was manifest that the braine was notably consumed, and totalHistory. ly infected; also a Greeke woman dwelling in Scio, of the age of twenty five yeares, having for thirty moneths expectorated a rotten stinking purulent matter, after her decease her Thorax being open'd, her Lungs were almost wasted, her Liver dryed up: for assuredly from the Liver that quantity (even to admiration) of matter is violently

lently pull'd into the corrupted capacities of the Lungs and so ejected, by which it commeth to passe the body doth so suddenly extenuate: for it may be presumed, the Arteries in the want of those moyst dewes which engirt their tunicle may let loose the vitall blood, which may sweat through their Coates, and be diffused into the soulodings of the Lungs, which being empty of naturall humidity to quench their flame, and thereby made hot by them, without remedy, this exhausting of Radicke moysture must follow, which by the pestilence of the sicke member suddenly alter'd into malignity, the function of the breast as readily exonerates.

There is often made a cista, out of ỳ pannicular enclosings of the Lungs, or brest, fill'd with this matter or corruption, which having there a place of receipt, and in some measure by conversion into so vile a quality continually vereth, with a sharpe and violent cough, together with ejection of that filth which cough and expectoration miserably extenuating and disturbing the body ceaseth not, untill that Bagge be separated, partly by rottennesse in its owne root or uniting, and partly by violence of the breast in its unvoluntary motion, thereby dis-uniting it, and till then is ever without remedy: this to many happens.

Yet that the heart should so be spent, I cannot relish a consent to beleeve it: since all other parts as it were from a necessity, depend upon it: but the heart hath no necessary derivation but from it selfe; the Liver, Lungs, and Ventricle, &c. ordained to serve, as all Creatures doe wait in their duties the occasions of man.

But whereas he reports of some, that have lived without a Liver, or Spleene, from their birth, is most fabulous; can a substance bee begotten of nothing? or can a thing be without its matter? no more can these bodies of ours be without Livers, they being the well-springs of blood, and the food of all members: the Liver is the Aliment of the heart, and the food of that vitall fire, the dewes of the braine, and the milke of the fleshy members, articulations, and bones: but if without a Liver, without a

Object. Spleene, since that is occasion'd in nature by the Liver.

Reply. What may be objected that other Creatures have being without Livers, as some Fishes, Wormes, &c. I answer, they are gotten from their like, next the aire in which man breaths, requires heate and moysture as the Liver is possest of, which the earth and waters hold not in an agreeable mixture: Next, Creatures of base birth, as Flyes, Maggots, Spiders, &c. as they are rais'd from a corrupt matter, so they end, and have necessity of no part, and indeed that Women have lived without a wombe carryeth some shape of truth, and cannot want a reason, since it onely serves for conception, being the seat, and is the utmost Gate of the naturall purgings, some never have them by a hot and dry intemperature of the Liver by which they are consumed, for out of the superfluities of the Liver they are begotten, and by their naturall moysture, &c. many are barren, and seeme to have no use of it; for an eye, eare, or other the like member, may challenge as great need to be, as it, but not with such danger wounded, because the Matrix hath affinity with sensible parts and is made of them: In the following Section he speaketh of medicinable Herbes boyld in his broth, which I will adde to this Chapter: Excellently was those medicamentall Herbes, boyled with his alimentall broth being both sustenance and medicine, by which nature not onely receives a medicinall quality, to finish the evill, but also a nourishment to the enfeebled body so necessary to both, that without it the wound had beene more perilous in two notable respects; First, what is in the shape of medicine, our will doth naturally loath, and although in our knowledge we conclude a necessity of the receipt, yet our affections hurt with a kind of abhorring, makes what is administred most ungratefull, and lesse able in the efficient Worke. Secondly, what is so mixt with Alimentall substance, not onely is received, but by the sympathy of parts with it is concoct, with more sweetnes and liking the medicinall vertues of the Herbes, thus being more apt to infuse quality then as this Treatise

1 Respect.

2 Respect.

mentions

mentions by Balsamicke Oyles, irksome both to the eye and pallet.

Position 8.

MOst assured is the conclusion of this Position, in the benefit of nature and her unsearchable waies, to thrust forth what is obnoxious either in the quality or quantity: Hippocrates (in this puzzle of secret confluxes) concluded, the paths of nature to be inscrutable, neverthelesse, although this congealed bloud by the Veines emptied was a miraculous benefit in nature, yet it is possible in reason, for the bloud out of its proper seate curdling and clodding together, by that sweetnesse and congruity it holds with nature, might be suckt in by the Meseraicks, which by the dry heate of the Liver (then enlarg'd by Fever) knitting into a solider body (for what divides not by moysture, by heate indurates having an earthy substance mixt with it) may so be sent, with the Urine to the reynes, and there lodg'd, and if heapt into a masse, and implanted in the branches of the Kidnies, being too difficult, or too big to bee evacuated by the uriters, may by the power of nature, to exonerate it selfe of such obstructions be shiver'd and broken into smaller portions and so ejected, as we see in the concretion of the stone: moreover that the heate of the Liver may so knit the curdled bloud, being of a clammy substance, is manifest, since by that heate it baketh into Gravell, the viscous salt excrements of the bloud which I thinke must bee the seate of the first matter of the stone begotten; although the Kidnies and Bladder be the moulds, where it receiveth firme increase and hardnesse. This is most evident in the Livers of beasts, that when abundance of this tartarous substance hath beene with slime compact, it hath even in the Gibbous and outward flesh of the Hepar begotten stones.

1 Reason.

Example.

There may be another cause of this emptying, if the effusion of bloud should so bee pull'd in, by the attractive power of the Liver, it may not suddenly settle into heapes,

2 Reason

heapes, in regard it is yet in the continent of naturall heat, besides being accompanied with sufficient moysture, but the Liver burthened, hastning the thrusting of it forth, it may more swiftly be conveyd to the Kidnies, which descending into the Bladder, and there pausing may have a space of retention in that place, till it bee so setled and united, nevertheless it cannot be deny'd, but as an acceptable and profitable duty in nature and as wonderfull, so to expell it.

One History amongst the rest of the Patron of Cullen, in my opinion is of small credit, since where there is no aire (as in the Grave there cannot be) to refresh what is respired, smothering must needs ensue, it cannot be denyed but that in such chill takings of all the faculties of the body if life remaine, the Lungs must needs move though not to bee discern'd by us, because the vitall heate requireth a fit cooling, to its vigour and power: but how this could be given it in the Sepulture it startles me; next in such Recoveries all the Aromaticke Cordialls are too little often to good successe, and what comforts could bee in the Pit, but the frost of Death, and fetters of Mortality. I cannot imagine, the Apothecaries have but few Drugges there, and the best are Earth, Wormes, which are apter to devour then raise up bodies in that frozen zone.

Reason.

2 Reason.

Or if you conclude that this Caros and congelation may so stupify a body, even so that it draweth no breath into the Arteries, and yet that there may be life, yet the good lucke of this old woman must be such that at the very instant she must awake out of her Trance, when her Grave was open'd (and not before) or the issue of her body would have beene Wormes instead of Sons, for if before (but few minuts of time) the Grave was redigg'd, shee had revived, (since then the heart must have required a due portion of breath, therewith to fill the Arteries and Veines, and abate and temper its fury, shee must have perisht by suffocation, for supplyes of fresh Aire, are so necessary to life, that with much lesse want, most able Bodies have bin destroy'd.

Object

Refuted by 3 Reason.

Cap. 8.

Censure of the ninth and tenth Positions.

These two Observations in the first of this Position which our Author (by the authority of Hippocrates) delivers to be carefully avoided. &c. Timidity, and Temerity, are of such effect to the dishonour of the Physitian, and ruine of the Patient, that they are certaine producers of both: I will onely discover the events in their severall parts, and first of unnecessary feare in the Chirurgion, which extends either to the Patient, or remedy chiefly to the Patient, when the Chirurgion for want of knowledge (for from impotence in Art both those errours issue) shall Judge either the constitution to be weake, by his ignorance in its composition, or else not of an apt making for some sort of remedy: these Objections he frameth to himselfe, not from the grounds of reason, or experience, (both which admit a Science) but from a weak capacity, united with a desire to know: the first, unable to examine a truth in difficult conclusions: the last, carrying him into many readings, whose obscurities beget the greater distractions, which he not of power to winde out of, sinketh into a miserable doubt, being the mother of his feares; since assurance in all undertakings ends with best successe. The other Branch of this fault is, a Jealousie of the remedy: in which being not able with profitable Judgement to question the nature, and temperature of the ingredients, he must rest disturbed; for in such knowledge of their operation, either by a subtill, or open force; agreeable, or with some ruffe quality, (whereby he is enabled, to correct, or subdue a Vice in any Simple) he is with a safety in the administration satisfied: in which want he must ever bee suspitious

pitious of good succesſe, and conſcious of much miſchiefe: of this ſort are thoſe in whoſe naturall gifts there is not that fault, is neceſſary in ſuch myſteries: being onely fitted with ſufficiency for mechanicke Arts, in which the eye of the body (and not that of Judgement) is moſt required, the firſt almoſt ſufficient, and but a little glimpſe of the other making it ſo; ſome ſuch now a dayes under expert Phyſitians are bred up, and live in the common allowance; but yet are barren in what they profeſſe: their Tutors excellence and authority holding them up in the formes of Opinion, that they perish not, in deſpight of that weight of ignorance hangs upon them, which ſome benefit to them onely, and no more. But a deſtruction to many, if their conſciences are not more ſenſible then their braines, in deſiring the advice of the more able.

Next Temerity, (anſwering the firſt definition) is a prompt Executioner of euill, Selfe counſell, and of the two is the moſt dangerous: it is a ſodaine diſpoſer of of things worthy, a carefull examination, and in its beſt worke, and ableſt reſolutions is alwaies to be ſuſpected, but moſt commonly ends in deſtroying; it neither regards conſtitution, cuſtome, congruity, age, or ſeaſon, to all which the expert and carefull Phyſitian (that takes in charge his owne conſcience, as well as mens lives: leaſt that he willingly wounded more perilously, then the afflicted Patients body) muſt have a wiſe regard: firſt reſpecting in view of the Patient, conſtitution, either of body or member, to which the medicine muſt have a congruable force, quality and ſubſtance, a force not to overthrow, but helpe, a quality agreeable, without violence, a ſubſtance apt to be receiued.

Secondly, cuſtome we muſt queſtion: for when that Idea of nature hath ruled, that the Phyſitian muſt labour to imitate, for what hath bin of long continuance cannot be alter'd even i diſeaſe enforcing ſuch alteration, without bad euents and perill, in this diſcourſe I will onely remember ſome Pittories. In the time of my ſeruice to the Emperour of Morocco, and chancing after the ouer-

throw

throw he received (from Humet-ben Booker the Saint) at the river of Wedlabid, neare the foot of the mountaine Atlas: many Moores there dangerously hurt, and with my selfe by flight escaping visited me, at my house in the City of the Iewes (where all Christians have residence) imploring Cure, I receiving some that I judged curable though not profitable, into my care: and in my proceedings for their recovery with such Medicines the Country afforded, and instituting them a spare dyet and change of fare; (their food being rude, viz. made of flower, and some other course mixtures moulded into small cornes like Coriander seeds, and throughly heated by the steame of their Flesh pots which they terme Cuscosue) and much: (they being greater eaters) even to gluttony, to which slender life they were not easily perswaded, but by enforcing (since if they would not follow my order, I denyed in nothing to assist them) with regiment, when they had consented to, & but some few daies vigilantly observed, I found that a suddaine languishing without reason (which if it had continu'd would have bin without remedy also) afflicted them: at last examining what might bee the cause of this extenuation, attended on by flux, and fever, without the least successe in their wounds: by which afflictions, faintings ensued, even at every dressing, and sensible touch of their griefes (which hindred the due applications) I consider'd the cause might be in the want of their accustom'd sustenance; since the quality alter'd, to such whose bodies even from their births were sustain'd by one sort of Aliment, must needs beget a distemper, as also the quantity, since being used to labour, and thereby still to bee furnisht with good appetites, and they to be satisfied with fulnesse; as also commonly rising from meat, to lye downe to sleepe, in the want of which custome, they rather endured a famine then an Order. I returned (upon this consultation with my selfe) to them, their liberty of feeding both in quantity and quality: whereby their strength was suddenly restored, and their wounds recover'd, the disgestive power more commendably, even to consolidation and sicca-

trice

trice all things happening to my expectation: delicate bodies using change of dyet, sometimes quickned, and likewise pulled in the desire of food, as the disposition of the stomacke, or nature of the dyands presented shall invite or refuse, are best able to stoop profitably to the strict institutions of Physicke: by reason such change (as is said in the second Chapter, and surbay of the fifth Position) is their custome.

Thirdly Congruity, both of medicine and part must be enquired after: in the defect of either there may follow, inflamation, or stupefaction, and from both, different and fatall endings, or extenuation, or some Hydropick dispositions either in body or limbe, or from both, to both a certaine ruine.

Fourthly Age, must be diligently question'd and in that ability, which neglected, the power of a Medicine may suddenly extinguish the naturall heate, either by suffering or benumming for aged bodies full of rheume, by much suffering and dolour, are easily enflamed, and by narcoticke remedies are as readily stupified even to extinction, if they exceed in the least ability, which errours youth would wrastle with, and overcome.

Lastly, season must employ our Judgement, since it both monethly by the Moone, and conjunction of Planets, as likewise parts of the yeare quarterly presents us with many varieties worthy our note and observance, and if fitly applyed (in the scope of our intents) are both pertinent, and profitable.

Nert, Rashnes, in the application of Medicaments is an Argument of weakenesse knit to a kind of impudent boldnesse, the effects sometimes are to extirpation of life, frequently to amputation of a limbe, and that operation is by such often attempted, and done with a barbarous rudenesse, where topicall remedies with Judgement administred would have promised a restauration, and have brought to passe so excellent a duty: a lamentable worke, and to be deplored.

Of this ranke of Practitioners, are Tooth-drawers, Mathematicall

thematicall Fortune-tellers, and that rabble of women, which strut up and down with their skill in their pockets, which they purchased from the Chyrurgious boy for some Garment trifle, when the events of their lusts, their diseases and poverty thrust them into the Hospitall, to bee patcht up (for this employment) by those worthy houses of charity: neither will they omit, to boulster out their wickednesse, with some shew of ability, to those whose misfortunes, and sottish ignorance hath thrown them into their hands, and their owne beds, in depraving the worth of so many worthy gentlemen, the Physitians and Chirurgions of those two free Mansion-places for the poore and maimed; whose knowlenge and care meete in ons Center, and are equall, both great, and each one the cause of the other, and inseparably united.

Furthermore, whereas he saith the passions of this Position of Anger, or Feare in superficiall wounds should altogether be the cause of such deplorable conclusions, I cannot approve his testimony; certainely the vitiousnesse of humours flowing to wounded members (often times the abundance onely is of strength to produce, or bring with them lamentable accidents) and begetting strange alterations in tender natures, whereby Fever is incited, by erosion, and inflamation, and such humours kindling and putrifying in the Veines by such heate, may be the chiefest cause of such mischiefes, although the Discourse in this Position allow it but a second and succeeding meanes being derived, yet made more able by the violent motions of the mind.

Indeed they are of a powerfull quality, daily experience witnesseth, in the suddaine alteration of the Visage, the spirits and blood being pulled backe with a kind of violence, in all these passions: viz. Anger, Feare, and suddaine Terrour: but whereas he speakes of Histories, yet relates none, that men may dye of Anger, the truth is to be suspected: The passion of Anger, and the rest are simple passions, not mixt with any other; (as guilt is, which is mingled both with feare and anger, and therefore cannot

properly be call'd a passion) but as the suddaine ebullition of the spirits, causeth a drawing into the heart by abundant heate which naturally attracts the spirits dispersit into the Arteries and Veines, in the service of the body; so doth it as readily drive them out againe, to execute what the mind in such rage shall either conceive to be a revenge, a satisfaction, or remedy, insomuch that the parts of the body not left destitute of heate for many minutes, cannot perish by an Apoplex, unlesse the matter was prepar'd, and lurking in the braine, that labour'd under such a griefe, which this short deprivation of heate may occasion, as our Author affirmes.

Next feare is of a more killing nature, since it is a distresse that liveth in the body for much time, as the occasion shall enforce: besides, as it is properly seated in the heart, which man sensibly feeleth (although the animall spirits in the braine by their faculty, through knowledge of the cause and event, presents it and makes it available) so it defuseth an evill temper into the blood and naturall spirits, quenching their vigour also; procuring a vile alteration by extinction of the conserving flame of the body, which at last forsaking the blood, leaves behind it an inveterate griefe, which seiseth on nature, by a kind of instring in every member, even to perishing, but this is after some time.

Further sudden terrour, of all the rest is most apt to bring forth such lamentable events; for this passion not onely seiseth on the heart, with a strong power of feare, whereby as it were crusheth it to pieces, but by a necessary and furious calling backe the vitall spirits (sent abroad into the channells of nature) to its aide; it threatneth a stifling in the proper Vessells of the heart. Besides, in anger there is a boyling of the arteriall blood, by which their quality of heate is maintayn'd, which bursting forth meets the flowing of the spirits, and thrusteth them backe, to their seate & duties, and revives them by piercing through them; but in this assault there is no such elaboration, but a dulling even to insensibility, without any quickning,

whereby

whereby followes a greater freezing of them in their fountaine and place of arrivall, so that they returne not, if in part they doe, yet it is with an irrecoverable feeblenes: Further, feare hath its expectation, and can Judge of the conclusion, which may a little refresh, but in this there is neither; not through reason, but the passion afflicted and ruling in its extremity: the differences thus farre open'd I leave it to the courteous and Judicious Reader.

Moreover, whereas our Author attributes but a successive power unto the eare, to beget such hurts, or to make slight wounds difficult, or mortall, I thinke hee is in an errour concerning this poynt, the passions of the mind effect without any materiall, but I hope he will conclude the eare to be a subtill one: since it is receiv'd into our veines, and arteries, and according to its impurities and corruption, leaveth there its tincture and condition, these pestiferous seasons are witnesses, with the allowance of all grave Writers, besides many chronick evills, with have beene cured by the onely benefit of the aire: but of this enough.

Position 10.

ALthough this Position admits of tents to the depth of profound wounds, yet I conclude that it is not so strong an Argument, as to be followed, or approved, but rather that the tents should not passe too farre, or too much beyond the membrana carnosa.

The workes of nature are the safest and most acceptable, in which amongst her examples of memory, her defence from the hurts and oppressions of contraries, are not a little to be admired. I will not shutter up a Legion of Historyes to repeate unto the wise her common labours, but as our present occasion invites will onely search the truth of this position.

It is assuredly confest, that to lodge in the confines of nature, any thing that is contrary to her being, must be an offence and a disease, we must also consider that what is not

of her must be offensive, as we see by things violently carried into her bowells, which hath and doth frequently so employ the skill and care of the Chyrurgions to draw forth, or free nature of, we may further know, that what hath beene so left (especially being either in bulke and forme terrible) hath beene the cause of lamentable events even to destruction. Then I would know by what Rule these times use the stuffings in of great Tents, or dossells of toe into the broken members of the body, to extend and wound the muscles and sensible parts by unnecessary dilations? Doth the Artist seeke to extract offensive things by which onely nature is freed, and will hee presume to thrust them, or the like into her entrailes? doth nature labour the dissolving of griefes, and will the Surgeons hand produce dolor? did the afflicted Patient suffer the paines of the wound in the receipt by Gun shot, or the like violence, the torment of incisions to enlarge the Orifices of the wounds, the better to convey in Instruments for the pulling forth of what is against her will or sufferance there lodg'd, and after all these enduring will the Physitian cram in all bad evills as he drew forth, in passing fannulas and Tents through, and into the tender compositions of the members of our body, whereby there is a writhing and punction of those parts of exquisite sence

Object produc'd, and no profit, if they that affirme such Tents necessary, should say that they cause healing from the bottom

Refutation as they commonly dispute I reply, a pretty Argument to make good an errour, it is the providence of nature to effect the benefit of such healing, since tis her labour from thence to expell, in which Vertue, with a sweet and unwonted heate without such Tents, she doth perfectly the worke of Incarnation. which imperfect heate must needs impediat,

1 Reason. and where there is paine, such imperfect heate must consequently be. what else is her common ejections of Apostumes even from the profoundest parts of her composition, what else is her thrusting forth of bullets, Arrow heads, splinters lost (in her fabricke) to the hand of the Chirurgion, and convaid through many secret waies in her frame,

frame, and sent out to our amazement; Is it not her duty in such hidden passages to enwrap those offensive materialls, afflicting her in such measure with slimy compulsions, in which as in a Coate Armour, yet as if it were made of soft pillowes, she cloathes them, that their shape or substance being either sharpe or hard, should not (in her progresse with them, to some convenient sinke of her emptyings, or open and fit place to discharge them) agen wound, hurt, and afflict her, and doth nature being the onely Physitian thus provide for her relefe and safety, and shall we breake her Law? or shall not she be a finger to a wise Physitian, to poynt out, and appoint in her workes of prosperity and successe, what he should waite to beget, seeke and attempt to doe, who hath fill'd those vacuities and openings of her bowells, in the passage of such pieces of bones, splinters, bullets &c. with these, and joyne them together agen but she? Next if you would heale from the depth, besides the excellent indeavours of nature, in this case you may insert comfortable Balmes, whose warmth and softnesse searching into all the rents and openings of a wound, invites a happy successe, when hard Tents, and such like fillings of wounds as is now practised, miserably exhausts the spirits of the Patient in long and tedious sufferings and hapleth to the member a corrupt and vild condition through evill flurions, and either destroyes or makes the evill most torrid and stubborne, if not incurable.

2 Reason.

Advice.

But if this use of Tents should not be, the mouth of the wound contracted would engiro what is contayn'd, and thereby be dangerous to hasten bad symptomes.

Object.

Tents are so necessary that their use must not bee neglected, and the former Reasons are allow'd, but yet no further to be approved then onely for the sufficient dilation of the Orifice, which onely requireth Tents of such length that they may not two strawes breadth passe beneath the Membrana Carnosa, being so fitted that they may bee large at their heads, and small, soft, and slender at their points, in the penetrating wounds of the Thorax they may be framed

Solution.

Forme of Tents.

med longer, when our Author hath cited Tagaultius, in eight Causes to affirme the use of Tents necessary, I will briefly examine their necessity.

First when wounds are &c. We cannot thinke that any power in the substance of a Tent is of a deterging assistance, in the Cure of wounds, or that in the making it hath any effectuall quality to that worke. what may bee presumed by its arriving to the bottome is of weake force, to conclude a necessity, since more properly (as it hath beene delivered) that may be effected by fitting Medicines, and the sering. For the enlarging of wounds, I cannot conceive what he meanes, since it hath beene ever allow'd that where wounds for the extraction of any thing inflicted in the body are to be enlarged, or for conveyance of any Instrument to performe that duty, it is not so convenient to waite the dilation by Tents, since in such Cases there is a sudden (for the most part) execution required, and not delay, (without perill) to be endured; but this by the Knife to be brought to passe.

Secondly in hollow wounds &c. It were a notable piece of folly, to thinke that in the generation of flesh Tents are requisite, which in old and unapt constitutions, and aged people is to be done, by medicaments that have a power to heale, and thicken the pure portions of blood sent to the part afflicted, for such intent, I may well say intent, since it is natures, for there is an end of all putrefaction, and malignity, there will bee but bad or no generation of flesh begotten: which good event in the time of growth, and our youth is best perfected, more slow, after growth of parts, most difficult in age.

Thirdly in wounds alter'd &c. this hath such dependancy upon what hath beene formerly said, that it need no other discourse to refute it, onely a looking backe to what hath beene already disputed.

Fourthly in contused wounds &c. I admire Physitians of such worth as their labours have registred them to posterity, should linke objections of one sort and sence so together, rather to stuffe a Volume and beget number then probability, in contused wounds (especially made by Gun-

shot, which are most likely to bee with perforation, and thereby to demand the use of Tents) what is absent that hath not beene formerly spoken? is there no swolenes since contusion cannot be dispatcht without corruption? is there not losse of substance, since contused flesh which receiveth the aire must needs putrify, and bee separated by incision, or digestion from the sound portion: and if such losse bee, must there not bee generation of flesh, which is subtilly and often done invisibly, as the digestive power shall rid away the lost and rotten parts of the contusion? but I will be briefe.

Fiftly in wounds which with phlegmon &c. This is in all most unnecessary: for I would know, if phlegmon or any other Tumour can be so healed or removed? may not hard Tents rather cause such evills, which being thrust into the bowells of nature, and sensible parts, raise up into great paines, &c. I hope our Author will allow some other precepts to let the fury of bad symptomes, or he will bee ever attendant with evill successe in all his indeavours.

Sixtly in those that are made by bytings &c. I must ever acknowledge the qualities of such wounds is venemous, which poyson in them must of absolute necessity be discharged, which evacuation must rather be done by medicines attractive (then any other kind of remedy) which have a comfortable warmth in them, to alter and digest: I cannot be perswaded that any such power is in Tents, simply as they are; these sort of solutions rather requiring a liquid body to search and penetrate, then a fast that shall onely hang upon a Tent, and not open it selfe to every part of the wound.

Seventhly, in those that must be handled &c. which commonly are by the Disease open'd when little flesh is naturally: yet in the fleshly parts, where the bones are lodged deepe, there is indeed an expedient use of Tents, of indifferent length, for in such Fistulaes, the Orifice is subject to bee drawne together, which out of all doubt must bee hindred, for such corruption, or such defluxi-

tions

ons, which have in them a malignity, must readily bee emptied, since their retaining may cause the Ulcer to receive worse qualities, and degenerate into a more sordid temper.

Eightly, Those that now by oldnesse &c. the former assertion in all points is agreeable to this, and needeth no other resolve.

In the blacke Sea (the Turkes being in fight with the Cossacks of Russia) neare the River of Hoka, experience seal'd unto these Reasons, her allowance where Experience many being wounded with Harquebuz-shot through the brawny parts of the Thighs and Armes, I healed onely with Tents of not halfe an inch in length, placed in the inferiour Orifice, being in the Turkes Gallies not furnisht with Medicines needfull, onely a spare dyet order'd, to which naturally they are affected, which was of worthy assistance.

For the deligation, I conclude necessary, as the member where the affliction is methodically, either in matter of the Action to hold together, or intentively to hinder fluxion to the part (by opening a capacity) shall instruct the Physition, in which both of time, and manner, how, and how long to be continu'd, his owne observations must give him the best advice. As for the often shifting of dressings, if the Pus issuing be virulent and sordid, either naturally or accidentally, it is necessary actually, twice in foure and twenty houres to cleanse it. because such filth must needs infect and erode the parts adjacent, and increase the evill both in quality and forme: if gratefull and commendable, but once, and that duely to be observed, without neglect. For it is to be presumed, bee it never so laudable it would rot, but not in that time: and to shift dressings oftner, it would dispose it to the aire too much, which is most hurtfull in wounds, and would hinder a secret worke in nature, both incarnative and digestive (by a superfluous moysture maintaining putrefaction) & by altering the hopefull dispositions of the matter, and cooling the naturall vigor, labouring that good effect, by both, of consolidation in the member.

Cap. 9.

Cap. 9.

Of the excellency of many secrets, and the abuse of Medicines of wonderfull operation, being administred by unskilfull people.

IT is not unknowne to the expert Practitioners of these dales, how ancient Authors have given place to the use of many remedies, and with great successe; for which they could hardly deliver a reason: for the secrets of nature are so inscrutable, that they passe the bounds of humane Judgement, yet in the search of their working qualities, it is expedient that such persons undertake, that are truely endu'd with knowledge; for some there are, who out of vaine glory attribute to themselves beleefe to end so great a labour, but these faile by that vice, which encourageth them, since it cannot live but with ignorance, its inseparable companion. Others by necessity are enforced to such Hyperboles of themselves, that a meane capacity may judge there is no truth in them: but others through a charitable inclination without any other respect, either of fame, or reward are invited, to such happy collections, even to the good, and relieefe of many. These are abundantly to be commended, and cherisht; with these there also dwelleth a modest and commendable feare to attempt any thing, which delivereth it selfe full of doubt, to their eye and censure: in which they will not travaile but with the advice of the expert Physitians: these are the richest and surest treasures of the poore, in whom they find certaine relieefe, and by their charities in Medicine are made acquainted with the common distributions, which they bountifully share unto them, which by custome seemes to bee an inheritance: what other places of charity end in, they be-

gin to perfect, when the afflictions of their bodies are taken off, they alienate them from further refreshings: but such succesſe endewes the Subjects of their pitty, with many immunities; the manſions of the ſicke have one crop of compaſſion, but theſe many.

Now although theſe pious Collectors for the poore (whoſe purſes, in food, and remedies, are their Exchequers) may have many prætious Medicaments, purchaſed from a naked deſire to know and doe good, yet many times they may erre in the adminiſtration, for although Authors have left to the comfort of poſterity moſt excellent receipts, yet if they be not with Art applyed, they may as well ruine, as raiſe up: for the truſt of health, we muſt not ſo much give unto ỳ remedy as to the knowing Phyſitian, that can employ it. There may be many exact colours mixt by a rude hand, from order and præſcription, but the skilfull Apelles, muſt put life unto them in the figure intended: without whoſe hand they would but ſully a Table with confuſions, and not præſent a ſhape; although I muſt in this matter confeſſe weakenes in me, yet I ſhall not faile (if any ſuſpition of danger appeare) in thoſe ſhall ſeeke helpe from me, to uſe the aſſiſtance of ſome able Phyſitian; for in my Travailes, by obſervation, experience, & converſation with both Iewiſh, Arabian, Italian, Spaniſh, and Greeke Phyſitians, I have attained unto many worthy ſecrets, and ſhall be ever ready with my beſt skill and care of them, to aſſiſt thoſe that ſhall employ me in their recoveries, eſpecially in theſe griefes following, I have had good experience, viz. Gout in youth, Dropſie, when the vertues of the Liver onely, and not the ſubſtance is wounded: yellow and blacke Jaundies, Cough, and oppilations of the breſt, Lungs and Liver, ulcers of the Reynes, gravell and ſtone in the Kidnies, ſtrangury; Wormes in children and people of age, falling of haire, French evill: ſore breaſts, not indurated by Cancer, or therewith ulcerated, and the like, in which the ſicke ſhall receive honeſt ſatisfaction, neither will I attempt things difficult, but

with

with the addice of the skilfull Phyſition, and expert Chyrurgion, attributing the ſucceſſe wholly to GOD, to whom be all Glozy for ever. Amen.

The end.

An Hiſtoricall Addition of the wounds of the Stomacke admirably healed.

Diomedes Cornarius, chiefe Phyſitian to the moſt Soveraign Prince *Maximilian*, Arch-Duke of *Auſtria*, Brother to the Emperour *Rudolph* the Second, in his admirable and rare Phyſicall Hiſtories, publiſhed in *Lypſia*, Anno 1599.

IN the yeare of our Lozd one thouſand five hundzed fozty fire, in Bohemia a Countryman in hunting was by a bzoad-headed hunting-ſtaffe wounded in the Ventricle about the ſtomacke oz the upper Oziſice thereof, the wound was large, and was not poſſibly with any induſtry of Art to be conſolidated; but the lips of the wound by little and little contracted a Callous. The gaping of the wound hee ſtopped with an Inſtrument thereunto fitted, ſo that when hee would, hee could thereat with Linnen Clouts make cleane this ſtomacke, and ſend

forth the meate and drinke hee had ingurg'd. This the Emperiall Majesty alone (who looked upon the wound) may sufficiently testifie: as Matthias Cornare his chiefe Physitian heard him oftentimes say.

Julius Alexandrinus, chiefe Physition of the Emperour *Rudolph* the second, in his Annotations to the fourth Chapter of *Galens* method of Physicke, describes the same History somewhat more copiously.

A Bohemian of a Towne called Pugge-brot, who was wounded in the Ventricle, began thereat as often as the wound was dressed, to reject his meat. The Physitians hereat stood astonished, judging the chance desperate, and therefore handled they the wretched man negligently, and cured him not according unto Art, as being in that case utterly unskilfull. So at last the lips of the wound began to bee callous, there issuing alwaies thereat part of the meate that hee had eaten; sometimes very impure, sometimes I know not what kind of Chyle or Juyce.

Thus the man left in this misery, onely covering the wound with some clouts, and bandaging it about for some yeares lived. This man while the wound was greene, had hee had all things administred according unto Art, I suppose the wound might have beene united and agglutin'd: because hee lived after that a long while forsaken and neglected by the Physitian, for the wound was not in any thin part of the Ventricle, but in the thicker and more fleshy part, as is the constitution of the upper Orifice thereof.

Iames Oethius in his Physicall Observations records the like History.

IN the Province of Fulda I was familiarly acquainted with 2 industrious Chyrurgions, David and IohnSchenk, who constantly affirmed to me that in times past they cured a robustuous Souldier, who by a rustick of Marpach in the same Province, was with a Hunting-staffe strucke through the right Hypocondrium, and after they had diligently searcht the wound, they perceived it to penetrate into the Ventricle, and thereat the meat and drinke he had supt up altogether to gush forth. Wherefore declaring to the sicke man, and to his kindred the greatnesse of the danger, assayes the Cure, and penetrating that part of the Ventricle that was wounded, to the wound of the muscles of the Abdomen, and there with one suture fastened together the gaping of the Ventricle, and that wound of the muscles of the Abdomen. The Patient stoutly endured this dolorous kind of Cure. At last after the wound by little and little was consolidated, the sicke man recovered his former health and strength. I enquiring after the truth hereof from the Country-men of that Towne, that were present at the Cure, they did all witnesse unto mee that such a thing was done.

Iohn Gessen of *Gessen*, his History of a *Bohemian* Rustick, who swallowed a Knife too.

IN the yeare one thousand five hundred and two, and in May, there met me a Country-man of Prague, of meane stature, young and lusty, with a Surgeon in his company, who rehearsing that some few daies agoe being in a Wine-

taverne hee did in sport put a knife into his mouth, and it sinking to the Gullet unawares fell downe and pierced into the Ventricle; desired that in that misery I would supply him with my advice.

Hee unbuttoning himselfe, wee saw a place bunching forth, which after wee very heedfully handled, wee found that the point of the knife somewhat more blunted in the bottome of the stomacke tending to the left side, but the haft turned towards the backe. Therefore when I shewed him the greatnesse of the danger, and that the knife could not goe backe the same way it went in, nor also by the intestines could possibly come to bee avoyded; the Patient hereat astonished, and considering his misery, earnestly desired that forthwith by Section I would free him from inevitable death: But when I shewed him too how dangerous it would bee by reason of violent Symptomes that might come thereon by such an operation, and advised him to commit the matter unto nature, hee did rest contented with my advice. For I declared unto him that in my time at Paris, a knife likewise being swallowed downe by a Iuggler, the ninth moneth after egreded by the groine. Thus I parted with this wretched man, seriously admonishing him not to stir, nor to stuffe himselfe least the knife might change its place. And the Surgeon I charged to apply suppuratives to the part affected.

A little while after the knife endeavoured to come forth, which endeavour the Surgeon furthering with a Magneticall Emplaster, it did at last breake forth. The knife the Emperiall Majesty hath commanded to bee laid up amongst his Jewells, and to testifie the Miracle, to bee preserved.

Written at *Prague* on Saint *Iohn Baptists* day. 1607.

An

An extract of a Letter written from the famous *Dan. Becker*, to *Otho Heurinus*, Professour of Physicke in the Academy of *Leyden*, belonging to the mighty States of *Holland*.

Of the continuall Apostlumation of the thin Gut, and Stomacke, sending forth the Chyle.

Most Noble Sir,

A Matrone, here this yeare one thousand five hundred thirty eight, of the age of fifty yeares was much troubled beneath about the Navill with an Apostlume, which by reason of many causes came at last to be a Fistulous Ulcer, whereunto the humours from all about the body flowed: And she presently complained of a paine in the left Hypocondrium, where also a tumor or swelling did appeare, which of its owne accord broke and closed up againe, a purulent matter by a sinuous way creeping even to the Orifice of the Fistula next the navill, and issuing forth thereat. By and by after there followed a Chylous matter of the meate she had eaten: and this was an evident signe that the intestine there resident was consumed. For ten daies together of whatsoever she did eate or drinke, two or three houres after there issued thereat a kind of Chyle, to the great terrour of the Patient and standers by. The things premised that were to be premised, I prescribed her a potion of wound hearbes, and advised that thrice a day she should take somewhat of this Balsame. Take of the simple Balsame of Masticke ℥. 3. of the tops of Hypericon. M. 1. let them boyle a little and be expressed.

It is wonderfull, after ten dayes passed in that Cure, a perfect consolidation of the internall Ulcer in the intestine was

was obtained, so that after that nothing of the chylous matter by the Fistulous Ulcer under the navill issued forth. Hence we may manifestly conclude the unspeakable power of God and Nature (Gods hand) in the curing of diseases, for which way was it possible the Chyrurgious hand should arrive at this secret ulcer, there to absterge the matter collected and to cleanse it? Howbeit three moneths after the consolidation made there ariseth in this wretched body a greater evill; for whereas the Surgeon contrary to the charge of the Physitian endeavoured the consolidation of the sinuous Ulcer under the navill, behold immediately there is matter collected about the left Hypocondrium, making a new Apostume, the opening whereof hee neglecting, and the patient greatly fearing nature does it of her owne accord, and casteth forth the matter by the gaping lips of the Ulcer. Some few dayes after followeth a viscous phlegmaticke matter, such as alwaies lyes upon a mans stomacke. To conclude, whatsoever she takes issues at the Ulcer.

All signes as well of the matter as of the place affected attested that the Apostume lurked in the bottome of the Ventricle, and being therewith eaten through and opened, yeelded issue for the matter swallowed. I could not leave this wretched woman with the Prognosticke, and destitute of all helpe, because as yet she was somewhat strong. I prescribed therefore, that she should use with the decoction the consolidating powder of Bole Masticke, Lilly Root, Quintesence of Crab's Eyes, and the like made up together, and that she should use this Balsame; of the Balsame of Masticke ℥. 3. of the Oyle of Hypericon well prepared ℥. 1, Sem. mixt together, for five dayes together she continued the use thereof, by which time the Apostume of the stomacke is admirably healed; so that afterwards for two moneths space nothing came forth of what she had taken. But some three moneths past, when the Patient loathed the Medicines prescribed for her preservation, and that the Surgeon unadvisedly againe allayed the consolidation of the Fistulous Ulcer under the navill (because it was

was the firſt that grew) there in that place next the ulcer was matter collected into an Apoſtume. This a long time after being opened, all that ſhe had taken at the mouth together with bad humour iſſued at the gaping. But I adviſed her then that nature could no longer endure any medicines and curing, becauſe all the Corroboratives and Reſtoratives that were uſed immediately went forth at the ulcer: and ſhe being ſpoiled of all her ſtrength by the diſeaſe, old age and diſtraudation of her food, at laſt without any trouble or feare of death gave up the ghoſt. I could willingly have opened the Corpes, whereby I might have beene an evident eye-witneſſe of the conſtitution of ſo great and hidden a Diſeaſe, but that ſhe deſired not to bee expoſed to view, and put to ſearch out the cauſe of her deadly Diſeaſe, her Kinſ folkes alſo willing to obſerve her deſire ſuffered not. But I reſt, for feare I might nauſeate and moleſt your excellence.

Fare-well and love ſtill, moſt Noble Sir,

Your moſt obſervant.

Dan. Becker.

SOme Hiſtories in my owne obſervations illuſtrated I will adde, to give life to the former being in Morocco, there repaired unto me, a Moore of the Tribe of the Shabonetes, this man being wounded ſome three inches above the Navill, as he reported by a Turkiſh Haniarr, which is a crooked broad knife they weare about them, and (which was a Miracle) without Fever, or any other Symptome walking ſix or ſeaven daies about his affaires, onely applying to the wound a little Hony, their common Medicine, till at length by inflamation and rottennelſe in the

wound, for want of digestiue, helpes and conuenient abstersion, he was a little vexed with paine, therefore desiring my aides, as well as the Country could furnish mee with remedies, I resisted the Accidents appearing, and having somewhat perfected the worke of digestion, I perceiued a portion of broth to issue at the wound, which but a small time before he had receiued at a Iewes house of his acquaintance, therefore concluding the Ventricle to bee perforated, I aduised him of the danger; which hee making a slight account off, applyed himselfe to his labour, which calling him thence, he requested mee to giue him some of the Balsame I administred to him, that hee might finish the Cure in his absence from me, to which I consented, and in three weekes after hee returned in perfect health, the Medicine was framed of these following ingredients: viz. Saint Iohns-Wort Century, Speare Mints, Balme, Penny-Royall, Rose-mary Flowers, Spikenard, Time, winter Sauoury, Wormewood, infused in Oyle, to the straining I put Azibar, being a kind of course Aloes they haue there: Turpentine, Rosin, Waxe, and Hony, dissolued in the Oyle, and boiled ouer a gentle fire, to a fit body.

May not also the Cure of R. P. bee here agen repeated, since hee so happily was recouered, to the glory of God, and liued about a yeare and a halfe after, till he perish't vnder the burthen of a sorrowfull Captiuity, wherein I did partake with many other, where also expired.

Captaine William Wilde, a Gentleman so excellently qualified in the gifts of nature, and those made perfect, by the gifts of Grace, that hee liued a happy Patterne to men of his Coate, and dyed as sweet an example: whose goodnesse made him without flatery, or fayling a friend, where hee saw desert drooping, or his conuersation had built him up such to any. His purse was as open as his heart, and his good counsell as free as either; all without adulation, enuy, or conclusion, but in his owne. Hee hath left a worthy memory of himselfe to his Country, Kindred, and Friends, with a Tombe that shall

shall repeale him, when the tongue of Marble is dumbe, and Hospitalls have out-lived their Benefactors, whose Monument is neither subject to the Worme, nor Time. Another wonder of this sort, nothing inferiour to what hath beene discourst of happened, I will briefly set downe: A Negor Slave belonging to a Shecke of the cast of Wellid-Amar, being hurt by his Master under the short ribbs on the right side, & the stomacke being pierced, was without any order of dyet, or bad accident, healed, by the former Medicine, I had prepared for some of the Kings Eunuches that were hurt, and escaped out of the Battaile of Wedlabid, to the glory of our omnipotent God, whose abounbant mercies in all things appeareth.

FINIS.

Errata.

PAg. 9. l. 11. for *exercised* read *excised*. p. 68. l. 10 f. *infamy*. r. *infancy*. p. 69. l. 3. f. *Ianus*. r. *gunns*. l. 33 f. *refuse*. r. *refute* p. 70. l. 9. f. *untruth*. r. *truth*. p. 71. l. 33. f. *so*. r. *the*. p. 73. l. 11. f. *elimentall*. r. *alimentall*. p. 74. l. 9. f. *excelling* r. *enfeebling*. p. l. 32 f. *di/patcht* r. *disputed* p. 76. l. 6. f. *incorn*. r. *incarn* l. 27. f. *temper*. r. *tempers*. p. 78. l. 4. f. *especiall*, r. *spinall*. l. 35 f. *paniculous*. r *panicular*. p. 79. l. 3. f. *heat*. r. *fence* p. 92. l. 9. f. *strained*. r. *strayed* l. 19. f *body*. r. *bolus*. p. 96. l. 6 f. *enfeebled*. r. *enabled*. l. 18. f *as*. r. *are* l. 29. f. *flesh*. r. *forth*. p. 67. l. 18. f *though*. r. *being*. l. 38. f. *Is not able*. r. *is able* p. 98. l. 10. f. *as into the Hospitall of St. Ave retired* r. *into the Hospitall of St*. Bethlem *and are there retired*. p. 99. l. 5 f. *reprehensively*. r. *repurcussively*. l. 12. f *easie*. r. *ayrie*. l. 28. f. *kind*. r. *hind* p. 107. l. 33. f. *execrations*. r. *executions*. p. 109. l. 14. f. *their*. r. *its* p. 111. l. 4. f. *our*. r. *one*. p. 112. l. 11. f. *artick*. r. *antartick*. p. 123. l. 28. f. *firme*. r. *form*. p. 127. l. 14. f. *greater* r. *great*. l. 16 f. *nothing*. r. *any thing*. l. 17. f. *with*. r. *which* p. 131. l. 10. f. *eare* r. *aire*. l. 14. f *eare*. r. *aire*. p. 132. l. 21. f. *all*. r. *as*. l. 30. f. *unwonted*. r. *unwounded*. p. 133. l. 3. f. *compulsions* r. *compactions*. l. 16. f. *these*. r. *flesh*. l. 26. f. *torrid*. r. *sordid*. p. 134. l. 26. f. *there*. r. *untill there*.